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MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR

APRIL, 1866.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1866.

MONTHLY REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *April*, 1866.

Again and for the last time, I ask attention to the necessity of such legislation as will meet the cattle plague should it be introduced into this country. Great Britain, after relying upon curative means to meet this disease, has been compelled to resort to the "*stamping out*" course, as it is called in that country; the "*isolation*" process, as it is termed here; or the "*cordon*," as it is called in Germany. This is the plan these reports have always insisted upon as absolutely necessary; and to enforce it in this country, whenever necessary, has been my repeated recommendation. The disease, under its favorable operation, is rapidly disappearing in Great Britain. For the purpose of laying before all the provisions of such an act as should be passed by Congress and the State legislatures, the law of Massachusetts is republished in this report. The letter of Charles P. Preston, one of the commissioners of that State, acting under this law, is embodied in this article, and will be read with interest.

In publishing the excellent letter of the American consul at Berlin on the beet sugar manufacture in those German States associated together for commercial purposes under the name of the Zollverein, I accompany it with some important statistics relative to the rise and progress of beet sugar manufacture in France. Few subjects are more interesting to the American people, not only on account of the great consumption here of so necessary an article as sugar, but because it shows how perseverance will ultimately overcome every obstacle in the production of any commodity essential to the well-being of all.

The short article on "sheep killed by dogs" is interesting as showing the great losses incurred by sheep-raisers from the depredations of dogs.

In this report will be found a full statement relative to the numbers, prices and values of the different kinds of live stock in all the loyal States, and in each of these States separately. The first article shows the practical importance of knowing the numbers of each kind of stock. As soon as this department learns the general condition of sheep during the winter and spring, an accurate estimate will be published of the pounds of wool sheared; and thus the country will have before it a leading fact necessary in determining the value of the fleece.

These tables of live stock point out the direction which the market demand for live stock must take for some years. The great scarcity of all stock used and consumed in the south, especially mules and hogs, will guarantee profitable prices for a long time. No farmer can mistake his interests in giving increased attention to the raising of horses and cattle, especially cows. The practice of kill-

ing heifer calves should be abandoned—*must be* if we expect to meet the demand which Great Britain and our home markets will always make for butter and cheese.

This report terminates properly the statistical year of 1865–'66, and with the next number will be commenced our reports of the grain crops of 1866. So far the accounts of the wheat crop are discouraging, as they indicate a short crop over a large part of the country. But the circulars to be returned on the first day of June will fully show the condition of this and other crops at that time. So backward is the season, that earlier accounts cannot be relied upon.

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

LEGISLATION NECESSARY AGAINST THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

In several of the previous reports we have called the attention of Congress and of the public to the absolute necessity of the enactment of such laws as will take immediate hold of any case of cattle plague whenever it may occur. To our remarks that no local legislation had been had on this subject, Mr. Charles P. Preston, of Danvers, Massachusetts, corrects us as to that State, and sends a copy of the law now in force there. We republish this law as a guide to other legislative bodies, and give also the following portions of Mr. Preston's letter, who is one of the commission under this law, having in charge the enforcement of its provisions:

DANVERS, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS,
April 19, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith the laws now in existence in this State relating to contagious diseases among cattle, and I know of no other State, except New Hampshire, having similar laws. An outbreak of the "pleuro" happened in that State in the spring of 1865, and it was eradicated by prompt legislative action. In Massachusetts this disease appears now to be eradicated, after efforts extending from its outbreak in 1860 to the present time, and an expenditure of about $150,000, no case having come to the commissioners' notice for more than six months.

I am glad to know that you urge the States to take action, as I feel certain, from what I have learned by some years' experience, that no highly contagious disease can be controlled except by such action. Suppose that the rinderpest should break out in this country when Congress is not in session, so far as I know no State but Massachusetts is prepared to take measures *at once* to prevent its ravages, and one or two weeks' loss of time might entail on the country millions of dollars loss. Therefore, if you can prevail on the States to take action and be prepared, you will do most effective work.

The laws which I send comprise the whole, except one act passed since, which empowers commissioners to sell the healthy animals for beef, and is as follows: [We place it at the end of the law.]

You will perceive that the laws of Massachusetts permit action by the selectmen of towns, (known in the western States as trustees of the district or township,) *in case no commission exists;* but if a commission exists, then it has the whole matter in charge, and the selectmen are required, under penalty for neglect, to give it all information in their possession, and otherwise render all such aid as the commission may require.

The process here has been as follows: If the disease is found to exist in a a certain herd, that herd is isolated and appraised by three disinterested men. If other herds have been exposed to this, then they are likewise isolated and appraised. If many of these cattle are in high condition, it is judged best to slaughter and sell them for beef; if, on the other hand, they are thin in flesh, it may be best to continue their isolation till all danger is past. The commissioners have also power to prevent the passage of cattle believed to be infected from one town (township) to another, or from another State to this. In fact, I think this law is all that is needed by any State to control any contagious disease that may appear among cattle.

If I can assist you by any further information in my possession to prevent the introduction and spread of the alarming disease now desolating England I shall be very happy to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES P. PRESTON.

Hon. ISAAC NEWTON.

We return our acknowledgements to Mr. Preston for his kind assistance in the efforts we are making to put the country in a condition to meet the cattle plague should it unfortunately be introduced into the United States. We entirely concur with him when he says one or two weeks' loss of time might entail on the country millions of dollars of loss; and it is the duty of this department, of all legislators, and all citizens, to prevent such a misfortune by timely foreseeing and providing against the evil.

The law of Massachusetts was first enacted to eradicate the pleuro-pneumonia, and recently extended to the cattle plague and all other contagious diseases. In its general nature it is the same as used in the western German states—the *cordon*—so often recommended in these reports, and insisted on as the only efficient means of treating the rinderpest. Great Britain, after trying the *curing* process with no other result than to demonstrate the folly of relying upon it, was forced at last to resort to "isolation," and preventing the movement of cattle. This it did in February last, and the result is thus spoken of by the *London Times:*

"The steady decline of the cattle plague continues to justify the legislation of February. The progress of the disease, which up to that time had been constantly maintained, was immediately arrested by the measures adopted, and the return which we published on Saturday last shows only *one-sixth* of the number of cases reported seven weeks before. In the week ending with the 17th of February upwards of 18,000 cases were found to have occurred. In the week ending with the 7th instant, the numbers returned were but 3,361; and though some addition must be made for cases not reported in time for publication, the corrected figures are only 4,008. Upon the whole, therefore, we may fairly suppose that a total of 3,700 cases, in place of 18,300, now represents the proportions to which the plague has been reduced by seven weeks of decisive action."

In laying, then, the following law of Massachusetts before Congress and the States we have the most convincing proofs of its utility and necessity:

AN ACT to provide for the extirpation of the disease called pleuro-pneumonia among cattle.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners who shall visit without delay the several places in this commonwealth where the disease among cattle called pleuro-pneumonia may be known or suspected to exist, and shall have full power to cause all cattle belonging to the herd in which the disease has appeared, or may appear, or which have belonged to such herds since the disease may be known to have existed therein, to be forthwith killed and buried, and the premises where such cattle have been kept cleansed and purified; and to make such order in relation to the further use and occupation of such premises as may seem to them to be necessary to prevent the extension of the disease.

SEC. 2. The regulations made by selectmen and mayor and aldermen, in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be recorded upon the records of their towns and cities respectively, and shall be published in such towns and cities in such manner as may be provided in such regulations.

SEC. 3. Said selectmen and mayor and aldermen are authorized to cause all cattle infected with such disease, or which have been exposed thereto, to be forthwith branded upon the rump with the letter P, so as to distinguish the animal from other cattle; and no cattle so branded shall be sold or disposed of except with the knowledge and consent of such selectmen and mayor and aldermen. Any person, without such knowledge and consent, selling or disposing of an animal known to be affected with such disease, or known to have been exposed thereto within one year from such sale or disposal, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. Any person disobeying the orders of the selectmen or mayor and aldermen made in conformity with the fourth section, or driving or transporting any neat cattle contrary to the regulations made, recorded, and published as aforesaid, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. Whoever knows or has reason to suspect the existence of any such disease among the cattle in his possession or under his care shall forthwith give notice to the selectmen of the town or mayor and aldermen of the city where such cattle may be kept; and for failure so to do shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 6. Any town or city whose officers shall neglect or refuse to carry into effect the provisions of section one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

SEC. 7. All appraisals made under the provisions of this act shall be in writing, and signed by the appraiser, and the same shall be certified to the governor and council, and to the treasurer of the several towns and cities wherein the cattle appraised belong, by the selectmen and mayors and aldermen, respectively.

SEC. 8. The selectmen of the towns and mayor and aldermen of the cities are hereby authorized, when in their judgment it shall be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, to take and hold possession, for a term not exceeding one year, within their respective towns and cities, of any land, without buildings other than barns thereon, upon which it may be necessary to enclose and isolate any cattle; and they shall cause the damages sustained by the owners in consequence of such taking and holding to be appraised by the assessors of the town or city wherein the lands so taken are situated; and they shall further cause a description of such land, setting forth the boundaries thereof, and the area as nearly as may be estimated, together with said ap-

praisal by the assessors, to be entered upon the records of the town or city. The amount of said appraisal shall be paid, as provided in the first section, in such sums and at such times as the selectmen or mayor and aldermen respectively may order. If the owner of any land so taken shall be dissatisfied with the appraisal of said assessors, he may, by action of contract, recover of the town or city wherein the lands lie a fair compensation for the damages sustained by him; but no costs shall be taxed, unless the damages recovered in such action, exclusive of interest, exceed the appraisal of the assessor. And the commonwealth shall reimburse any town or city four-fifths of any sum recovered of such town or city in such action.

AN ACT in addition to an act concerning contagious diseases among cattle.

SECTION 1. In addition to the commissioners appointed under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorized to appoint two additional persons to constitute, with those now in office, a board of commissioners upon the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease now existing among the cattle of the commonwealth.

SEC. 2. When said commissioners shall make and publish any regulations concerning the extirpation, cure, or treatment of cattle infected with or which have been exposed to the disease of pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease, such regulations made by such selectmen and mayors and aldermen shall be suspended during the time, and those made by the commissioners as aforesaid shall be in force. And said selectmen and mayors and aldermen shall carry out and enforce all orders and directions of said commissioners, to them directed, as they shall from time to time issue.

SEC. 3. In addition to the power and authority conferred on the selectmen of towns and mayors and aldermen of cities by the act to which this is an addition, and which are herein conferred upon said commissioners, the same commissioners shall have power to provide for the establishment of a hospital or quarantine in some suitable place or places, with proper accommodations of buildings, land, &c., wherein may be detained any cattle by them selected, so that said cattle so infected and exposed may be there treated as such scientific practitioners of the healing art as may be there appointed to treat the same. And for this purpose said commissioners may take any lands and buildings in the manner provided in the twelfth section of the act to which this is an addition.

SEC. 4. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorized to appoint three competent persons to be a board of examiners to examine into the disease called pleuro-pneumonia, and who shall attend at the hospital at quarantine established by the commissioners mentioned in the foregoing section, and there treat and experiment upon such number of cattle, both sound and infected, as will enable them to study the symptoms and laws of the disease, and ascertain, so far as they can, the best mode of treating cattle in view of the prevention and cure of the disease, and who shall keep a full record of their proceedings, and make a report thereon to the governor and council when their investigations shall have been concluded: *Provided*, That the expense of said board of examiners shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. The selectmen of the several towns, and the mayors and aldermen of the several cities, shall, within twenty-four hours after they shall have notice that any cattle in their respective towns and cities are infected with or have been exposed to any such disease, give notice in writing to said commissioners of the same.

SEC. 6. The commissioners are authorized to make all necessary regulations for the treatment, cure and extirpation of said disease, and may direct the selectmen of towns and mayors and aldermen of cities to enforce and carry into effect all such regulations as may, from time to time, be made for that end; and any such officer refusing or neglecting to enforce and carry out any regulation of the commissioners shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 7. The commissioners may, when in their judgment the public good shall require it, cause to be killed and buried any cattle which are infected with or which have been exposed to said disease, and said commissioners shall cause said cattle to be appraised in the same manner provided in the act to which this is an addition; and the appraised value of such cattle shall be paid, one-fifth by the towns in which said cattle are kept, and the remainder by the commonwealth.

SEC. 8. Whoever shall drive or transport any cattle from any portion of the commonwealth east of Connecticut river to any part west of said river before the first day of April next, without consent of the commissioners, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 9. Whoever shall drive or transport any cattle from any portion of the commonwealth into any other State before the first day of April next, without the consent of the commissioners, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 10. If any person fails to comply with any regulation made, or with any order given by the commissioners, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 11. Prosecutions under the two preceding sections may be prosecuted in any county in this commonwealth.

SEC. 12. All appraisals made under this act shall be in writing, and signed by the appraisers and certified by the commissioners, and shall be by them transmitted to the governor and council, and to the treasurers of the several cities and towns wherein the cattle appraised were kept.

SEC. 13. The provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and sixty (except so far as they authorize the appointment of commissioners) are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the validity of the proceedings heretofore lawfully had under the provisions of said chapter.

SEC. 14. The commissioners and examiners shall keep a full record of their doings, and make report of the same to the next legislature on or before the tenth day of January next, unless sooner required by the governor; and the said record, or an abstract of the same, shall be printed in the annual volume of transactions of the State Board of Agriculture.

SEC. 15. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall have power to terminate the commission and board of examiners whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may permit.

AN ACT concerning contagious diseases among cattle.

SEC. 1. The selectmen of towns and the mayor and aldermen of cities, in case of the existence in this commonwealth of the disease called pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious diseases among cattle, shall cause the cattle in their respective towns and cities, which are infected, or which have been exposed to infection, to be secured or collected in some suitable place or places, within such city or town, and kept isolated; and when taken from the possession of their owners, to be maintained, one-fifth of the expense thereof to be paid by the town or city wherein the animal is kept, and four-fifths at the expense of

the commonwealth, such isolation to continue so long as the existence of such disease or other circumstances renders the same necessary.

SEC. 2. Said selectmen and mayor and aldermen, when any such animal is adjudged, by a veterinary surgeon or physician by them selected, to be infected with the disease called pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease, may, in their discretion, order such diseased animal to be forthwith killed and buried at the expense of such town or city.

SEC. 3. Such selectmen and mayor and aldermen shall cause all cattle which they shall so order to be killed to be appraised by three competent and disinterested men, under oath, at the value thereof at the time of the appraisal, and the amount of the appraisal shall be paid as provided in the first section.

SEC. 4. Said selectmen and mayor and aldermen are hereby authorized to prohibit the departure of cattle from any enclosure, or to exclude cattle therefrom.

SEC. 5. Said selectmen and mayor and aldermen may make regulations in writing to regulate or prohibit the passage from, to, or through their respective cities or towns, or from place to place within the same, of any neat cattle, and may arrest and detain, at the cost of the owners thereof, all cattle found passing in violation of such regulations, and may take all other necessary measures for the enforcement of such prohibition, and also for preventing the spread of any such disease among the cattle in their respective towns and cities, and the immediate vicinity thereof.

SEC. 6. Whenever cattle exposed to contagious diseases are killed by order of the commissioners, and upon post mortem examination shall be found to have been entirely free from disease, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to cause the same to be sold under their direction, first giving the purchaser notice of the fact, and if the said purchaser or any other person shall sell said slaughtered cattle, or any part thereof, they shall in like manner give notice to the parties to whom the same is sold, and the proceeds of the sales made by order of the commissioners shall be applied in payment of the appraised value of said cattle.

BEET-SUGAR.

THE PROGRESS OF ITS MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

In publishing the subjoined letter from H. Kreismann, our consul at Berlin, relative to the manufacture of beet-sugar in the Zollverein, we preface it with some remarks on the rise and progress of its manufacture in France. The history of beet-sugar is not only interesting in itself, but furnishes a useful political lesson in showing the necessity of encouraging a new product, when exposed to foreign competition, by a protective duty.

Although the manufacture of beet-sugar was first established in France, yet the fact that the beet yielded sugar was first ascertained by Margraff, a Prussian, in 1747. But no practical good was accomplished by him. Twenty-five years afterwards, another chemist of Berlin, Archard, renewed the investigation of the subject, under the encouragement of Frederick the Great, but it was not until 1795 that he published anything in reference to it. In theory he maintained the utility of the manufacture, not only for the sugar that the beet would

yield, but because of the profitable use that might be made of the leaves and pulp after the pressure from it of the juice, and the manufacture into alcohol or vinegar of the residues left of the sugar manufacture.

In 1799 he made the first sugar from a farm of sixty acres in beet cultivation. A commission reported favorably, and in the same year the subject was first investigated in France, and the society of agriculture of the Seine awarded a gold medal to Archard. The wars of the first Napoleon leading to a blockade of the ports of the continent, sugar, in France, rose to $1 20 per pound. This forced Napoleon to a consideration of the best ways of obtaining a home-made supply, and he appointed a commission to examine and report on the matter. In 1810 they made their report in favor of beet-sugar. In 1812 Benjamin Delessert succeeded in producing refined crystallized white beet-sugar, for which the Emperor conferred upon him the Cross. Soon afterwards 1½ per cent. of sugar on the weight of the beet worked was obtained, at a cost of 30½ cents per pound. In 1813, 3,500 tons of 2,240 pounds were made in 334 manufactories.

The peace of 1814 raised the blockade from the ports, and the price of sugar from $1 20 per pound fell to 14 cents, causing the stoppage of all the manufactories that had been erected for the production of beet-sugar.

France at that time had as cane-producing colonies Martinique, Guadaloupe Guyane, and Boulon, and in 1814, Louis 18th, King of France, laid a duty of 80 dollars per ton on French colonial sugar, and of 200 dollars per ton on all foreign sugar. In 1825 the manufacture of beet-sugar began to revive, and in 1828 there were 58 manufactories, yielding 2,685 tons of sugar.

At that time, in order to encourage the refining of sugar in France, foreign and colonial cane-sugar was admitted in its brown state only, and a premium upon exportation of the refined sugar was allowed the refiners. These opposed the manufacture of refined sugar from the beet, and combining with the shipping interest in the foreign and colonial sugar trade, demanded an internal tax upon beet-sugar. This demand was defeated, especially through the political events of 1830, and the production of beet-sugar increased. In 1834 it was 20,000 tons; in 1836, 40,000 tons, made in 436 manufactories. But the opponents to this domestic production continued the conflict, and at last succeeded in having an excise tax laid upon it of $32 88 per ton in 1838. The unfavorable influence of this tax caused a decrease of production, so that in 1840 but 22,000 tons were made, 166 factories were closed, and the manufacture of sugar ceased in 17 departments. In 1840 further legislation was had, resulting in fixing a duty on colonial cane-sugar of 90 dollars per ton, and an excise tax on beet-sugar of 50 dollars per ton; a discrimination of 40 dollars per ton in favor of the latter. In 1842 the quantity of beet-sugar rose to 33,000 tons, but the colonial opposition was renewed, and the government proposed to the Chambers the entire suppression of the beet-sugar trade. It rejected this extraordinary proposition, and the controversy was settled in 1843 by an equal duty and tax of 90 dollars per ton upon colonial and beet-sugar.

In that year the manufacture of beet-sugar was 28,000 tons; the import

of colonial sugar 83,000 tons. In 1847 the first advanced to 50,000 tons, the latter to 88,000. In 1850 the beet-sugar production reached 62,000 tons, and the colonial cane-sugar had decreased to 51,000 tons. In 1852 another change unfavorable to beet-sugar was made by the tariff regulations, and this was followed by two seasons unfavorable for growing the beet; but in 1853 a disease of the vine greatly lessened grape alcohol, which doubled in price, when the manufacturers of beet-sugar turned their attention to the production of alcohol from the beet. The production of beet spirit in 1852 was 352,000 gallons; in 1857 it was 9,240,000 gallons, and that from the vine showed almost an equal decrease. But in this last year the vine recovered from the disease, when the manufacture of beet-sugar was resumed to its full extent. In 1858 its manufacture was 124,000 tons,* and the importation of colonial cane-sugar was 116,000 tons.

In 1860 the internal tax was again changed to 60 dollars per ton on beet-sugar; a duty of $52 88 was laid on colonial sugar, and of $66 12 on foreign sugar.

The per cent. of sugar now obtained by improved processes is from 5 to 6; the Germans get from 7 to 8. But in Prussia greater care is observed in the selection of the beets used. The crop is successively immersed in three different tanks of salt water of the densities of 4, 5, and 6 degrees Beaumé; the roots floating in the first tank are rejected; those which float in the second tank form the third quality of beet; those which float in the third tank constitute the second quality of beet, and those which sink in it make the first class of beet. The cost of the production of beet-sugar has been reduced to about four cents per pound; the tax is about three cents, other charges about 1½ cent, making the selling price from 9 to 11 cents per pound.

With this brief account of the rise and present condition of the sugar trade of France, taken, as to its facts, from Marshall's Population and Trade in France, 1861–2, we place before the public the letter of Mr. Kreismann, relative to the progress of its production in the Zollverein. It is addressed to the State Department, and this department is indebted to the usual kindness of Mr. Seward for it.

U. S. Consulate, *Berlin, March* 17, 1866.

Sir: In view of the circumstance that the question of manufacturing beet-sugar is at this time attracting considerable attention in our country, a brief account of the present extent and condition of that business here in Germany may not be devoid of interest.

In the year 1840–'41 there were in operation in the states of Germany, constituting the Zollverein, 145 beet-sugar factories, 102 thereof in Prussia. These

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* 124,000 tons make 277,760,000 pounds. The *New York Journal of Commerce* of May 2d says: "It appears from official returns that the beet-root sugar manufactured in France between the 1st of September and the 28th of February last amounted to 242,114,000 kilogrammes." The kilogramme is equal to 2.2057 pounds. The beet-root sugar crop of France last year was, therefore, 534,130,849 pounds; an increase over the crop of 1858 of 256,370,844 pounds.

factories consumed 3,600,272 centners* (418,364,451 lbs.) of beets, and yielded 281,487 centners (27,390,906 lbs.) of sugar.

In the year 1864–'65 there were 270 factories in operation, consuming 41,641,221 centners (4,723,197,133 lbs.) of beets, and yielding 3,331,297 centners (377,855,693 lbs.) of sugar. Of these factories, 234 were situated in Prussia, using 35,823,805 centners (4,063,350,905 lbs.) of beets, and producing 2,865,904 centners (325,068,027 lbs.) of sugar.

Thus it appears that in the period from 1840–'41 to 1864–'65 the number of factories increased 125, which increase was entirely confined to Prussia, there being a decrease in the other states of the Zollverein from 43 to 36 factories within the same period. The principal seat for the manufacture of beet-sugar is the Prussian province of Saxony, where 131 factories are to be found. The largest factory in the whole Zollverein is located at Waghausel, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. In the year 1864–'65, 1,085,371 centners (123,109,291 lbs.) of beets were made into sugar at that establishment.

The tax on beet-sugar in 1844–'45 yielded in gross receipts to 199,520 Prussian thalers,* ($138,666 40;) in 1864–'65 this sum had increased to 10,410,392 thalers, ($7,235,222 44.) In connexion with this increase, however, it is proper to state that the amount of duties collected upon imported sugar diminished with every year. In 1836 the sum of 5,197,502 thalers ($3,612,263 89) was collected, and in 1864 only 1,086,997 thalers, ($755,462 91.)

The costs of inspecting the manufacturing of the sugar and of collecting the tax in the year 1844–'45 amounted to 35,197 thalers, ($24,461 91,) or 17.5 per centum of the whole amount collected. In 1854–'55 they were 167,913 thalers, ($116,699 53,) or 4.4 per centum upon the entire revenue from beet-sugar; and in 1864–'65, 301,131 thalers, ($209,286 04,) or only 2.9 per centum upon the whole amount collected.

The amount of taxes raised upon beet-sugar and distributed among members of the Zollverein from 1844 to 1865 has been 89,060,398 thalers, ($61,896,976 61,) 52.17 per centum whereof has been raised in Prussia.

The population of the Zollverein in 1840 amounted to 26,048,001. In the same year 241,987 centners (27,444,617 lbs.) of beet-sugar were manufactured, and 1,054,400 centners (116,193,594 lbs.) of sugar were imported, amounting together to 1,266,387 centners, (143,638,211 lbs.) Of this, 43,118 centners (4,890,702 lbs.) were re-exported, leaving for home consumption 1,223,269 centners, (138,747,509 lbs.,) at an average rate of 4.69 pounds per caput (inhabitant.)

In the year 1864 the population in the Zollverein amounted to 34,670,523. The amount of beet-sugar manufactured, 3,331,297 centners, (377,855,593 lbs.;) the amount of sugar imported, 254,016 centners, (28,812,018 lbs.,) and the amount exported 156,674 centners, (17,769,905 lbs.,) leaving for home consumption 3,428,639 centners, (388,897,706 lbs.,) at an average rate of 9.20 pounds per caput (inhabitant.) In the year 1836 the cost of one centner of home-made sugar was 28.30 thalers; now it costs only 16.18 thalers, (that is, nearly $17 32 per 100 lbs. in 1836, but now only $9 90 per 100 lbs.)

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. KREISMANN.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

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* In changing the Prussian *centner* and *thaler* to our own weights and values we have considered the centner at 113.426 pounds, and the thaler at 69½ cents.

The following table exhibits a summary of the facts above stated, showing the progress of the manufacture, consumption, and revenues derived from sugar in France and the Zollverein:

Years.	Yield per cent. of sugar to beet consumed.	Cost per pound.	Amount of sugar made.	Number of factories.	Amount consumed per inhabitant.
FRANCE.					
1813	1½	$0 30½	7,340,000	334	.....
1858	5¼	10	277,760,000	.....	7¾
1865	.....	.....	534,130,849	.....	.....
ZOLLVEREIN.					
1840–'41	.....	17½	27,390,906	145	4 69/100
1864–'65	7½	10	377,855,693	270	9 20/100

The *revenue*, according to what has been stated above, in France, derived from the internal taxes on beet-sugar is about $7,440,000, and about $6,148,000 on colonial sugar; together, $13,548,000. The Zollverein collects a revenue from sugar of $7,235,222, of which only $775,462 are derived from duties on foreign sugar.

In the United States in 1840 the consumption of foreign and domestic sugar was about 16 pounds per inhabitant, and in 1860, 36 pounds. In the latter year we imported 665,168,000 pounds, and the domestic supply was 265,051,440 pounds.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

In obtaining from our correspondents the returns relating to live stock in February last, we, without previous notice, asked the question: "How many sheep were killed in your county?" It was intended merely as introductory to a similar question to be asked in the circular, the return day of which will be the first day of July next. The answers received, as we supposed, were but partial, many correspondents not being able to obtain the information in time; others preferred waiting until their State returns had been received, and others making no response. A very limited return was received from 413 counties only. These gave 73,691 sheep killed, averaging 178 to each county.

From the general average value of sheep as given in our tables, which is $4 50 per head, we have here reported a loss of $331,609. We see that about one-third of a million of dollars is lost annually in those 413 counties. Large as this amount may appear, yet it is much below the truth, as any one will readily see from the statistics of the State of Ohio, which makes an accurate annual return of the number *killed* and *wounded*, and their value.

The following table exhibits the whole number of sheep in that State, their value, and the number and value of the killed and wounded by dogs:

Years.	Whole number of sheep.	Value.	Number killed.	Number wounded.	Value.
1858	3,377,840	$4,755,215	60,536	36,441	$146,758
1859	3,366,073	5,442,984	41,979	22,750	102,398
1860	3,442,856	5,879,357	32,781	19,001	86,795
1861	3,943,436	6,681,427	31,750	24,254	86,434
1862	4,448,227	7,83[illegible],041	36,778	24,972	136,347
1863	5,042,439	14,337,058	32,175	22,657	146,026
Total	23,620,871	44,935,082	235,999	150,075	704,758
Annual average	3,936,812	7,489,180	39,333	25,013	117,459

It is not to be supposed that there are a less number of sheep killed and w unded in the States embraced in our tables than there are in Ohio. If, then, an average of 3,936,812 gives a loss of $117,459, the whole number of sheep in these States being 32,695,797 would suffer a loss of $975,514. The dogs, then, in these States destroy and injure nearly a million dollars' worth of sheep annually. A destruction of this magnitude is not to be endured patiently, and we hope an adequate protection will soon be found in such a national dog tax as will effectually guard the rights and interests of the wool-growers.

The statistics of Ohio show that in 1863 there were in that State 178,472 dogs. Let us suppose that this number in 1860 was 175,000. As this State had in 1860 a population of 2,339,551, and the population of the States in our tables was 22,030,199, the number of dogs in proportion to the population would be 1,647,880. Thus we see that a tax of one dollar per head would fully meet the damages done by them; and surely when legislation is demanded for the protection of wool and woollens, a tax so just should not be denied by Congress.

FARM STOCK:

THEIR NUMBERS, PRICES, AND VALUE, FOR FEBRUARY, 1866.

In this report we republish table No. 1 of our last report, in order that it may go with the tables Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this number, for they are based upon No. 1.

As often stated, in estimating actual numbers from the returns of our correspondents in *tenths*, we took the census returns of 1860 as the original base upon which the first estimate was made of the numbers. This census does not distinguish the different ages of live stock, and it was important that they should be so distinguished, in order that a more correct valuation of the whole might be made. In the absence of statistics showing the relative proportion of these ages, which in many States is different, according as they are stock-raising or stock-buying States, it was no easy matter to fix an average proportion. After much reflection, a year ago, we settled upon the following proportions, and still adhere to them as being in the main correct.

Horses and mules.—1 year old and under, *one-seventh* of the whole number; between 1 and 2 years old, *one-fourth* of the whole number; between 2 and 3 years old, *one-third* of the whole number; over 3 years old, the *remainder.*

Cattle and oxen.—1 year and under, *one-sixth* of the whole number; between 1 and 2 years old, *two-sevenths* of the whole number; between 2 and 3 years old, *one-third* of the whole number; over 3 years old, the *remainder.*

Cows.—No distinction of ages.

Sheep.—Under 1 year old, *one-fourth* of the whole number; over 1 year old, *three-fourths* of the whole number.

Hogs.—Under 1 year old, *three-fourths* of the whole number; over 1 year old, *one-fourth* of the whole number.

Table No. 1 shows the average *numbers*, stated in *tenths*, increase or decrease for each State, and their average *prices*, as returned by our correspondents in the several counties, for the years 1865, (January,) and 1866, (February.)

Table No. 2 exhibits the number, price and value of the different ages, estimated by the above proportions, and the prices in table No. 1.

Table No. 3 shows the *total numbers* and *value* of each kind of live stock and the average price, ascertained by dividing the whole number of each kind of stock into the total value of each.

Table No. 4 is the same table in effect as No. 3, but so arranged as to show the *numbers* and *value* of the live stock of each State separately.

Table No. 5 exhibits the total numbers for 1860, 1864, 1865, and 1866, the average prices and total value for all the States, for the years 1865 and 1866.

Table No. 6 shows the *total value* of all the live stock in each State for the years 1865 and 1866.

Our *comments* on these tables will follow this last table.

AMOUNT, IN TENTHS, AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK IN JANUARY, 1865, AND FEBRUARY, 1866.

TABLE 1.—*Showing the amount, in tenths, of the farm stock of the States named, in January, 1865, compared with the amount in January, 1864, and the prices of the same in January, 1865, for the different ages, and the amount and prices of the same in February, 1866, compared with those of January, 1865.*

States.	HORSES.											
	Average number of horses compared with that of January, 1864.	Average number of horses compared with that of February, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1866.	Average price per head of same between 1 and 2 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same between 1 and 2 years old, 1866.	Average price per head of same between 2 and 3 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same between 2 and 3 years old, 1866.	Average price per head of same over 3 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same over 3 years old, 1866.
Maine	9¼	9¾	$34 72	$39 71	$54 50	$62 50	$80 22	$83 61	$112 25	$126 64
New Hampshire	9	10 1/10	28 89	31 00	48 30	49 44	69 00	69 55	101 70	99 44
Vermont	9⅕	9⅘	34 33	32 00	56 33	52 85	77 33	79 00	111 11	118 00
Massachusetts	9 3/10	10	38 33	34 70	55 22	51 70	76 66	82 50	111 70	123 36
Rhode Island	9⅜	9⅜	33 33	43 33	58 00	70 00	88 33	93 33	111 67	125 00
Connecticut	10	11	35 60	36 25	58 40	62 50	84 00	88 75	119 00	117 50
New York	8 9/10	10	38 11	41 00	64 44	67 90	92 65	97 26	122 00	135 71
New Jersey	9½	10⅕	49 58	58 00	80 83	89 00	115 41	120 70	142 29	169 66
Pennsylvania	9⅛	10⅝	40 19	43 00	67 02	68 58	97 70	101 35	113 51	139 66
Maryland	9	10¾	37 34	41 45	58 84	64 50	80 84	93 00	125 81	129 00
Delaware	8¼	11	35 00	40 00	54 00	60 00	77 00	80 00	120 50	120 00
Kentucky	7⅜	10	41 25	40 00	58 95	59 33	78 95	83 75	105 00	104 15
Ohio	8⅚	10	33 78	34 00	53 96	54 25	78 00	77 50	107 57	110 00
Michigan	10½	10½	36 96	37 87	58 75	62 00	88 27	91 40	121 75	134 55
Indiana	9 3/10	10⅛	36 12	35 00	57 78	56 00	81 60	77 00	113 13	105 00
Illinois	9⅙	10⅗	38 43	38 91	60 00	59 95	87 65	83 00	117 39	114 67
Missouri	8	10⅘	38 50	37 52	57 74	57 50	85 76	77 62	107 00	104 25
Wisconsin	10½	11⅛	36 14	46 00	54 77	74 00	84 44	106 00	115 86	146 00
Iowa	10⅜	11⅕	41 28	41 00	61 65	62 25	90 93	94 84	121 87	119 78
Minnesota	12	12⅗	41 47	44 55	66 52	81 46	89 94	112 29	120 00	149 92
Kansas	11⅕	11⅜	33 00	35 47	53 61	53 52	85 00	78 76	115 83	109 00
West Virginia	8 4/10	11½	37 00	36 00	57 00	53 16	79 00	74 00	104 54	100 25
Nebraska Ter'ry	13½	11 8/11	39 54	43 33	64 54	67 00	92 72	94 95	120 91	130 50

TABLE 1.—*Showing the amount, in tenths, of farm stock, &c.*—Continued.

States.	MULES.									
	Average number of mules compared with that of January, 1864.	Average number of mules compared with that of February, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1866.	Average price per head of same between 1 and 2 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same between 1 and 2 years old, 1866.	Average price per head of same between 2 and 3 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same between 2 and 3 years old, 1866.	Average price per head of same over 3 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same over 3 years old, 1866.
Maine	.....	11⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	10 1/11	12	$44 11	$51 16	$76 61	$82 11	$111 77	$116 00	$151 50	$141 60
New Jersey	10	11	48 54	50 62	78 73	87 50	115 64	135 50	152 77	174 33
Pennsylvania	10⅛	12 7/11	47 22	48 74	81 00	75 60	125 35	119 93	158 37	155 00
Maryland	10	11	43 14	48 66	68 57	76 00	100 50	110 00	152 00	146 20
Delaware	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	100 00
Kentucky	8	8⅜	55 63	53 00	78 91	78 25	110 20	111 00	130 87	137 00
Ohio	9	11	47 38	42 50	76 00	69 00	109 11	101 00	141 51	134 50
Michigan	11½	11⅛	45 41	47 33	72 72	78 00	106 36	115 62	147 79	153 15
Indiana	9½	11⅕	47 26	46 10	76 00	71 00	105 00	96 50	138 16	121 00
Illinois	10	10⅛	51 70	49 69	67 73	76 86	113 00	107 80	148 00	134 00
Missouri	7¾	10½	52 73	49 50	72 00	73 19	112 00	102 00	145 36	132 25
Wisconsin	11¼	11⅛	53 42	52 08	79 00	84 66	112 25	121 66	148 73	160 33
Iowa	10	11½	53 47	53 12	79 06	82 38	112 65	118 60	153 00	156 76
Minnesota	11	12	53 62	60 72	76 87	91 90	117 50	126 00	158 00	162 68
Kansas	11	11	51 93	43 00	77 93	67 33	114 11	95 46	161 75	137 00
West Virginia	8 7/10	10⅛	42 00	40 00	63 00	60 00	90 00	84 00	123 00	114 00
Nebraska Ter	13 3/10	11	60 28	60 62	88 43	90 71	136 00	128 12	167 22	162 44

TABLE 1.—*Showing the amount, in tenths, of farm stock, &c.*—Continued.

States.	CATTLE AND OXEN.									
	Average number of cattle and oxen compared with that of January, 1864.	Average number of cattle and oxen compared with that of February, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1866.	Average price per head of same between 1 and 2 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same between 1 and 2 years old, 1866.	Average price per head of same between 2 and 3 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same between 2 and 3 years old, 1866.	Average price per head of same over 3 years old, 1865.	Average price per head of same over 3 years old, 1866.
Maine	8 3/11	9	$12 11	$14 78	$23 94	$26 43	$37 27	$44 28	$68 19	$79 00
New Hampshire	8	9 4/9	11 10	12 88	20 40	24 00	34 00	38 48	67 00	76 22
Vermont	8	9 3/7	9 78	12 00	21 44	27 00	39 33	46 28	70 00	83 43
Massachusetts	9	9 1/2	12 50	14 63	24 50	26 00	40 75	41 36	68 75	66 66
Rhode Island	10	9 1/3	12 33	20 00	22 67	28 33	38 33	42 33	63 33	85 00
Connecticut	9 1/9	10 1/2	10 00	15 00	20 40	29 50	38 00	46 50	68 00	71 25
New York	8 3/4	9 1/3	11 58	14 64	21 41	26 76	35 83	43 39	62 00	68 90
New Jersey	8 3/4	10 1/15	14 45	20 00	23 08	34 33	35 21	54 00	63 58	80 00
Pennsylvania	9	9 5/7	11 42	14 29	19 71	23 70	31 48	37 74	49 24	57 52
Maryland	8 8/10	9 9/11	9 92	11 25	16 54	19 00	26 61	26 33	42 30	42 00
Delaware	7 3/4	11	10 50	20 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	48 00	60 00
Kentucky	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 33	11 00	20 20	20 00	34 33	31 00	52 12	51 00
Ohio	8 2/3	9 1/4	9 44	12 00	17 41	21 66	28 87	36 00	45 71	54 00
Michigan	9	9	7 83	10 00	15 72	19 29	27 48	33 44	49 00	63 38
Indiana	8 1/3	9 1/5	7 89	9 50	15 10	17 14	25 14	28 33	38 68	43 50
Illinois	9 2/3	9 3/7	7 78	8 51	14 69	15 13	23 71	24 00	38 58	36 82
Missouri	7 2/3	9 1/2	6 22	8 00	12 36	15 34	21 00	26 12	35 70	38 24
Wisconsin	9	9 2/3	7 63	9 80	14 06	18 00	23 41	30 00	41 45	50 50
Iowa	10	10 1/9	7 91	8 00	14 72	14 52	25 17	26 28	41 82	41 60
Minnesota	10 4/10	10 2/3	8 94	9 00	14 70	17 53	21 79	29 00	40 19	50 34
Kansas	12 1/9	11	8 00	9 58	15 44	16 94	27 55	28 29	45 77	42 58
West Virginia	8 7/10	9 1/3	7 60	11 00	15 80	18 50	25 30	32 00	38 45	47 00
Nebraska Territory	12 1/2	12	9 81	8 70	17 47	15 90	28 50	27 60	48 20	51 50

TABLE 1.—*Showing the amount, in tenths, of farm stock, &c.*—Continued.

States.	MILCH COWS.				SHEEP.					
	Average number of milch cows compared with that of January, 1864.	Average number of milch cows compared with that of February, 1865.	Average price per head of cows, 1865.	Average price per head of cows, 1866.	Average number of sheep compared with that of January, 1864.	Average number of sheep compared with that of February, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1865.	Average price per head of same under 1 year old, 1866.	Average price per head of same over 1 year old, 1865.	Average price per head of same over 1 year old, 1866.
Maine	9	9⅜	$43 70	$56 28	11	11½	$4 57	$3 70	$5 89	$5 00
New Hampshire	8⅘	9⅘	39 30	43 22	11 6/10	10⅕	4 22	3 66	5 85	5 22
Vermont	9⅜	10	43 11	54 28	11¼	11	4 44	4 00	6 50	6 57
Massachusetts	8	9½	52 50	62 00	10 4/10	10⅗	4 48	3 75	6 84	5 50
Rhode Island	10	9⅜	46 67	65 66	10	11	5 00	4 58	6 83	6 50
Connecticut	10	10¼	40 60	53 75	10	10½	4 00	4 37	6 70	6 50
New York	10	10⅛	44 31	55 14	10⅕	11 2/11	4 26	4 00	5 93	5 36
New Jersey	9½	9 11/13	48 00	70 00	9	10⅛	4 64	5 20	6 77	7 00
Pennsylvania	9⅛	10⅕	39 22	51 18	11	11¼	4 07	3 53	6 15	5 36
Maryland	9 3/10	9 8/11	38 00	41 25	11 2/13	10½	4 95	4 33	7 71	6 33
Delaware	8¼	10	42 50	75 00	8¾	10	4 50	3 50	6 50	4 50
Kentucky	9	9	42 29	50 00	10½	10½	4 10	2 90	6 00	4 33
Ohio	8 5/6	9¼	35 13	47 33	12⅛	11⅛	3 96	3 33	6 00	5 00
Michigan	10	9½	32 27	43 52	12¼	11½	3 79	3 00	5 65	68
Indiana	9	9½	32 07	50 33	12 7/10	11⅛	3 53	2 50	5 11	3 66
Illinois	9½	9½	30 46	34 84	12⅜	11⅙	3 93	2 75	5 70	4 12
Missouri	9	9⅖	20 61	32 87	10¾	11½	2 51	2 00	4 19	3 17
Wisconsin	10⅙	10½	28 78	35 33	14	13	4 43	3 50	6 18	5 12
Iowa	10⅖	10⅜	26 68	30 12	14⅕	13⅖	4 19	2 77	6 00	4 12
Minnesota	11½	11	26 35	34 92	15¼	14	3 98	3 39	5 64	4 50
Kansas	12⅖	12	26 66	27 94	14	13⅜	3 78	2 66	5 56	4 18
West Virginia	9	9⅜	32 81	38 20	10 8/10	11⅙	2 70	2 75	4 27	3 50
Nebraska Territory	13¼	12	30 63	30 45	18⅓	14½	4 37	2 62	6 68	4 11

TABLE 1.—*Showing the amount, in tenths, of farm stock, &c.*—Continued.

States.	HOGS.					
	Average number of hogs compared with that of January, 1864.	Average number of hogs compared with that of February, 1865.	Average price of same per head under 1 year old, 1865.	Average price of same per head under 1 year old, 1866.	Average price of same per head over 1 year old, 1865.	Average price of same per head over 1 year old, 1866.
Maine	8 2/10	9 1/4	$14 21	$16 50	$23 40	$32 77
New Hampshire	7 7/10	9 5/9	15 50	17 00	30 00	33 28
Vermont	8 4/9	10 1/7	15 00	16 58	28 33	31 87
Massachusetts	8	9	14 85	18 00	31 43	36 44
Rhode Island	8 1/3	9 3/8	14 00	18 00	26 66	31 66
Connecticut	7 4/5	10	14 00	15 50	27 50	34 00
New York	8 1/2	9 3/5	11 90	11 60	20 82	22 54
New Jersey	8 1/3	10 1/2	12 58	12 70	23 00	24 50
Pennsylvania	8 1/2	10 3/4	9 21	9 63	20 81	19 80
Maryland	8 8/13	11 1/5	7 50	7 40	17 66	14 50
Delaware	8	10	10 50	.....	27 50	.....
Kentucky	8 1/3	11 1/9	5 34	5 66	11 52	12 50
Ohio	7 2/3	10 1/3	6 94	7 50	16 24	16 00
Michigan	8 1/2	9 3/8	5 26	7 00	13 23	14 78
Indiana	7 6/10	11 1/6	5 44	5 33	12 03	11 33
Illinois	8 4/10	9 5/7	6 85	7 00	14 18	13 93
Missouri	7	10	3 40	4 46	8 61	10 15
Wisconsin	8 1/2	10 1/2	6 00	7 33	13 65	15 00
Iowa	9	10	5 68	6 00	12 00	12 86
Minnesota	9 1/2	11 5/7	6 23	8 33	15 00	14 87
Kansas	7 3/16	9 1/4	3 63	6 23	10 16	15 00
West Virginia	8	12 1/9	5 00	5 17	11 36	11 16
Nebraska Territory	9 1/2	10 8/11	5 18	6 25	12 20	14 00

Table No. 2,

Showing the number, price, and value of the live stock in each State for the different ages named in Table No. 1, in the month of February, 1866.

States.	HORSES UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.			HORSES BETWEEN ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	7,263	$39 71	$288,414	12,711	$62 50	$794,437
New Hampshire	4,964	31 00	153,884	8,687	49 44	429,485
Vermont	6,826	32 00	218,432	11,945	52 85	631,293
Massachusetts	6,930	34 70	240,471	12,127	51 70	626,966
Rhode Island	975	43 33	42,250	1,707	70 00	119,490
Connecticut	5,430	36 25	196,837	9,502	62 50	593,875
New York	58,395	41 00	2,394,195	102,191	67 90	6,938,769
New Jersey	11,470	58 00	665,260	20,072	89 00	1,786,408
Pennsylvania	56,660	43 00	2,436,380	99,156	68 58	6,800,118
Maryland	11,905	41 50	488,105	20,834	64 50	1,343,783
Delaware	2,218	40 00	88,720	3,881	60 00	232,860
Kentucky	29,877	40 00	1,195,080	52,284	59 33⅓	3,102,184
Ohio	74,357	34 00	2,528,138	130,124	54 25	7,059,227
Michigan	24,565	37 87	930,277	42,989	62 00	2,665,318
Indiana	52,950	35 00	1,853,250	92,662	56 00	5,189,072
Illinois	82,015	38 91	3,191,204	143,526	59 95	8,604,384
Missouri	33,625	37 52	1,261,609	58,844	57 50	3,383,554
Wisconsin	24,944	46 00	1,147,424	43,652	74 00	3,230,248
Iowa	48,876	41 00	2,003,916	85,534	62 25	5,324,491
Minnesota	5,651	45 55	267,403	9,875	81 46	804,417
Kansas	4,638	35 47	164,513	8,117	53 52	434,422
Nebraska	1,623	43 33	70,330	2,840	67 00	190,280
Total	556,157	.....	21,816,092	973,260	.....	60,285,081

TABLE No. 2.—*Showing the number and value of live stock, &c.*—Continued.

States.	HORSES BETWEEN TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD.			OVER THREE YEARS OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	16,948	$83 61	$1,417,022	13,922	$126 64	$1,763,082
New Hampshire	11,583	69 55	805,598	9,515	99 44	946,172
Vermont	15,927	79 00	1,258,233	13,083	118 00	1,543,794
Massachusetts	16,169	82 50	1,333,942	13,283	123 36	1,638,591
Rhode Island	2,276	93 33	212,426	1,870	125 00	233,750
Connecticut	12,666	88 75	1,124,104	10,411	117 50	1,223,292
New York	136,254	97 26	13,252,064	111,923	135 71	15,189,070
New Jersey	26,763	120 71	3,230,678	21,294	169 66⅔	3,612,882
Pennsylvania	132,208	101 35	13,399,280	108,599	139 66	15,167,660
Maryland	27,779	93 00	2,583,447	22,816	129 00	2,943,264
Delaware	5,174	80 00	413,920	4,250	120 00	509,000
Kentucky	69,712	83 75	5,838,380	57,263	104 00	5,963,532
Ohio	173,499	77 50	13,445,963	142,518	110 00	15,676,980
Michigan	57,318	91 40	5,238,865	47,084	134 55	6,335,152
Indiana	125,738	77 00	9,681,826	105,865	105 00	11,115,825
Illinois	191,368	83 00	15,883,544	157,296	114 66	18,036,608
Missouri	78,458	77 62	6,089,910	64,448	104 25	6,718,704
Wisconsin	58,202	106 00	6,169,412	47,810	146 00	6,980,260
Iowa	114,045	94 84	10,816,028	93,681	119 78	11,221,110
Minnesota	13,166	112 29	1,478,410	10,808	149 92	1,620,335
Kansas	10,823	78 76	852,419	8,891	119 00	1,058,029
Nebraska	3,786	94 50	357,777	3,110	130 00	404,300
Total	1,299,862	.....	114,883,248	1,069,740	.....	129,901,392

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

States.	MULES ONE YEAR OLD AND UNDER.			MULES BETWEEN ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine						
New Hampshire	1	$20 00	$20	2	$30 00	$60
Vermont	5	75 00	375	4	100 00	400
Massachusetts						
Rhode Island						
Connecticut						
New York	297	51 16	15,196	519	82 11	42,615
New Jersey	1,071	50 62	54,220	1,874	87 50	163,975
Pennsylvania	1,987	48 74	96,896	3,479	75 60	263,012
Maryland	1,508	48 66	73,388	2,639	76 00	200,564
Delaware						
Kentucky	8,534	53 00	452,302	14,938	78 25	1,168,898
Ohio	1,184	42 50	50,320	2,095	69 00	144,555
Michigan	100	47 33	4,733	175	78 00	13,650
Indiana	3,125	46 10	144,062	5,469	71 00	388,299
Illinois	7,271	49 69	361,296	12,725	76 86	977,043
Missouri	7,446	49 50	368,577	13,032	73 19	953,812
Wisconsin	279	52 08	14,531	489	84 66	41,402
Iowa	2,005	53 12	106,505	3,509	82 38	289,071
Minnesota	113	60 72	6,861	197	91 90	18,204
Kansas	356	43 00	15,308	622	67 33	41,881
Nebraska Ter	177	60 62	10,730	311	90 71	28,211
Total	35,459		1,675,320	62,079		4,735,652

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

States.	MULES BETWEEN TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD.			MULES OVER THREE YEARS OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	.....	.....	.....	140	$75 00	$10,500
New Hamphire	3	$40 00	$120	3	60 00	180
Vermont	12	80 00	960	21	76 00	1,590
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	105	145 00	15,225
New York	692	116 00	80,272	570	141 60	80,712
New Jersey	2,499	135 50	338,614	2,053	174 33	357,906
Pennsylvania	4,638	119 93	556,235	3.811	155 00	590,705
Maryland	3,519	110 00	387,090	2,892	146 20	422,810
Delaware	780	80 00	60,400	1,500	100 00	150,000
Kentucky	19,917	111 00	2,210,787	16,363	137 00	2,241,731
Ohio	2,764	101 00	279,164	1,496	134 50	201,212
Michigan	233	115 00	26,939	191	153 00	29,252
Indiana	7,292	96 50	733,678	5,992	121 00	725,032
Illinois	17,000	107 80	1,832,600	13,903	134 00	1,863,012
Missouri	17,376	102 00	1,772,352	14,273	132 25	1,887,604
Wisconsin	652	121 66	79,340	536	160 33	85,938
Iowa	4,675	118 60	554,455	3,847	156 76	603,076
Minnesota	263	126 00	33,138	216	162 68	35,139
Kansas	830	95 46	79,231	682	137 00	93,434
Nebraska Ter	414	128 12	53,042	341	162 44	55,392
Total	83,559	.....	9,078,417	69,054	.....	9,550,460

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

STATES.	CATTLE ONE YEAR OLD AND UNDER.			CATTLE BETWEEN ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	254,923	$14 78	$383,142	44,440	$26 43	$1,174,549
New Hampshire	19,128	12 88	246,368	32,792	24 00	787,008
Vermont	23,901	12 00	286,812	40,962	27 00	1,105,974
Massachusetts	19,455	14 63	284,627	33,352	26 00	867,152
Rhode Island	3,403	20 00	68,060	4,830	28 33	136,850
Connecticut	23,309	15 00	349,635	39,958	29 50	1,178,761
New York	112,997	14 64	1,654,277	207,546	26 76	5,553,931
New Jersey	14,896	20 00	297,920	25,536	34 33	876,736
Pennsylvania	112,257	14 29	1,604,152	192,440	23 70	4,560,828
Maryland	19,270	19 25	216,787	33,034	19 00	627,646
Delaware	5,024	20 00	100,480	8,612	30 00	258,360
Kentucky	58,074	11 00	638,814	49,778	20 00	995,560
Ohio	118 588	12 00	1,423,056	203,294	21 66	4,403,348
Michigan	49,352	10 00	493,520	84,603	19 29	1,631,992
Indiana	83,807	9 50	796,166	143,670	17 14	2,462,503
Illinois	153,645	8 50	1,305,982	263,678	15 13	3,987,438
Missouri	74,576	8 00	596,608	127,845	15 34	1,961,142
Wisconsin	60,967	9 60	585,293	104,514	18 00	1,881,252
Iowa	95,115	8 00	760,920	163,055	14 52	2,367,559
Minnesota	22,609	9 00	203,481	38,758	17 53	679,428
Kansas	21,718	9 58	208,058	37,230	16 94	630,676
Nebraska	10,721	8 70	93,273	18,379	15 90	292,226
Total	1,128,735	.....	12,597,431	1,898,306	.....	38,420,919

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

STATES.	CATTLE BETWEEN TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD.			CATTLE OVER THREE YEARS OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	51,847	$44 28	$2,295,785	33,331	$79 00	$2,633,149
New Hampshire	38,256	38 44	1,470,561	24,594	76 22	1,874,555
Vermont	47,801	46 28	2,212,220	30,740	83 43	2,564,638
Massachusetts	38,910	41 36	1,609,318	25,041	66 66	1,669,233
Rhode Island	6,806	42 33	288,120	5,378	85 00	457,130
Connecticut	46,618	46 50	2,167,737	29,869	71 25	2,128,166
New York	242,137	43 39	10,506,324	163,732	68 90	11,281,135
New Jersey	29,261	54 00	1,580,094	20,097	80 00	1,607,760
Pennsylvania	224,513	37 74	8,473,121	164,141	57 52	9,441,390
Maryland	38,541	26 33	1,014,913	24,778	42 00	1,040,676
Delaware	10,047	45 00	452,115	6,460	60 00	387,600
Kentucky	116,145	31 00	3,600,495	167,767	51 00	8,555,117
Ohio	237,177	36 00	8,538,372	152,472	54 00	8,233,488
Michigan	98,703	33 44	3,200,628	63,453	63 38	4,021,651
Indiana	167,615	28 33	4,745,758	107,752	43 50	4,687,232
Illinois	307,625	24 00	7,383,000	197,926	36 82	7,287,635
Missouri	149,152	26 12	3,895,850	95,883	38 24	3,665,566
Wisconsin	121,934	30 00	3,658,020	88,387	50 50	4,463,543
Iowa	190,231	26 28	4,999,271	122,292	41 60	5,087,347
Minnesota	45,217	29 00	1,311,293	29,069	50 33	1,550,340
Kansas	43,436	28 29	1,228,804	27,923	42 58	1,188,961
Nebraska	21,442	27 60	591,799	13,784	51 50	709,876
Total	2,273,414	.....	75,223,598	1,594,869	.....	84,536,188

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

STATES.	SHEEP UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.			SHEEP OVER ONE YEAR OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	260,431	$3 70	$963,595	781,293	$5 00	$3,906,465
New Hampshire	169,393	3 66	621,107	508,178	5 22	2,652,689
Vermont	344,324	4 00	1,377,296	1,032,972	6 57	6,786,626
Massachusetts	52,509	3 75	196,908	157,527	5 50	866,398
Rhode Island	8,971	4 58	41,087	26,913	6 50	174,934
Connecticut	47,077	4 37	205,726	141,231	6 50	918,001
New York	1,279,287	4 00	5,117,148	3,837,861	5 36	20,570,935
New Jersey	45,274	5 20	235,425	135,822	7 00	950,754
Pennsylvania	807,610	3 53	2,850,863	2,422,830	5 36	12,986,359
Maryland	65,644	4 33	284,457	196,932	6 33	1,247,236
Delaware	4,375	3 50	15,312	13,125	4 50	59,062
Kentucky	213,517	2 90	619,199	640,551	4 33	2,775,721
Ohio	1,642,013	3 33	5,473,377	4,926,039	5 00	24,630,195
Michigan	868,268	3 00	2,604,804	2,604,807	4 68	12,190,496
Indiana	695,842	2 50	1,739,605	2,087,525	3 66	7,654,259
Illinois	611,268	2 75	1,680,987	1,834,813	4 12	7,559,430
Missouri	207,749	2 00	415,498	623,250	3 17	1,975,702
Wisconsin	315,225	3 50	1,103,287	945,675	5 12	4,841,856
Iowa	487,688	2 77	1,350,896	1,463,064	4 12	6,027,823
Minnesota	22,624	3 39	76,695	67,872	4 50	305,424
Kansas	20,665	2 66	55,106	61,997	4 18	259,147
Nebraska	3,941	2 62	10,325	11,825	4 11	47,582
Total	8,173,695	.....	27,038,703	24,522,102	.....	121,047,518

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

STATES.	HOGS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.			HOGS OVER ONE YEAR OLD.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	26,514	$16 50	$437,481	8,841	$37 77	$333,925
New Hampshire	23,499	17 00	399,483	7,834	33 28	260,715
Vermont	24,681	16 58	410,211	8,227	31 87	262,194
Massachusetts	34,162	18 00	614,916	11,387	36 44	414,942
Rhode Island	8,768	18 00	157,824	2,922	31 66	92,511
Connecticut	39,267	15 50	608,638	13,089	34 00	445,026
New York	503,988	11 60	5,846,260	167,996	22 54	3,786,630
New Jersey	144,473	12 70	1,834,807	48,157	24 50	1,179,846
Pennsylvania	669,024	9 63	6,242,701	223,008	19 80	4,415,558
Maryland	276,297	7 40	2,044,598	92,099	14 50	1,335,435
Delaware	24,074	7 50	180,555	8,024	15 00	120,360
Kentucky	1,345,917	5 66	7,626,863	448,639	12 50	5,607,987
Ohio	1,378,861	7 50	10,341,457	459,620	16 00	7,353,920
Michigan	263,263	7 00	1,842,841	87,754	14 78	1,297,004
Indiana	1,696,335	5 33	9,047,120	565,445	11 33	6,408,273
Illinois	1,482,156	7 00	10,375,092	494,052	13 93	6,882,144
Missouri	741,643	4 46	3,307,728	247,214	10 15	2,509,222
Wisconsin	268,251	7 33	1,967,174	89,417	15 00	1,341,255
Iowa	1,067,676	6 00	6,406,056	355,892	12 86	4,576,771
Minnesota	95,776	8 33	798,128	31,925	14 87	466,903
Kansas	71,572	6 23	445,894	23,857	15 00	357,855
Nebraska	26,460	6 25	165,375	8,820	14 00	123,480
Total	10,212,657	.....	71,101,202	3,404,219	.....	49,571,956

Table No. 3.

Showing the total number and total value of each kind of live stock, and the general average price thereof, for each State, for February, 1866.

STATES.	HORSES.			MULES.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	50,844	$83 82	$4,262,955	140	$75 00	$10,500
New Hampshire	34,749	74 38	2,335,139	9	42 22	380
Vermont	47,781	72 31	3,651,752	42	70 00	3,325
Massachusetts	48,509	79 00	3,839,970	119	.....	.....
Rhode Island	6,828	89 00	607,916	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	38,009	82 56	3,138,108	105	145 00	15,225
New York	408,763	92 41	37,774,098	2,078	100 43	218,795
New Jersey	79,599	116 77	9,295,228	7,497	122 00	914,715
Pennsylvania	396,623	95 31	37,803,438	13,915	108 43	1,506,848
Maryland	83,334	85 90	7,358,599	10,558	102 65	1,083,852
Delaware	15,523	80 10	1,244,500	2,280	92 28	210,400
Kentucky	209,136	76 97	16,099,176	59,752	101 98	6,073,718
Ohio	520,498	74 37	38,710,308	7,539	89 33	675,251
Michigan	171,956	88 22	15,169,612	699	106 69	74,574
Indiana	377,215	73 80	27,839,973	21,878	91 00	1,991,071
Illinois	574,205	79 61	45,715,740	50,899	98 00	5,033,951
Missouri	235,375	74 11	17,453,777	52,127	95 76	4,992,345
Wisconsin	174,608	100 38	17,527,344	1,956	113 00	221,211
Iowa	342,136	85 82	29,365,545	14,036	110 65	1,553,107
Minnesota	39,500	105 33	4,160,565	789	117 00	93,342
Kansas	32,469	77 28	2,509,383	2,490	92 31	229,854
Nebraska Ter.	11,359	97 00	1,022,687	1,243	128 56	147,375
Total	3,899,019	.....	326,855,813	250,151	.....	25,039,839
Average price	.....	83 84	.....	.....	100 09	.....

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

STATES.	CATTLE AND OXEN.			COWS.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	155,541	$41 70	$6,486,625	129,891	$56 28	$7,310,265
New Hampshire	114,770	38 15	4,378,492	74,378	43 22	3,214,617
Vermont	143,404	43 00	6,169,644	162,356	54 28	8,812,684
Massachusetts	116,758	37 94	4,430,330	127,415	62 00	7,899,730
Rhode Island	20,417	46 53	950,160	20,581	65 66	1,351,485
Connecticut	139,754	41 67	5,824,299	112,482	53 75	6,045,907
New York	726,412	38 53	28,995,667	1,237,631	55 14	68,242,973
New Jersey	89,790	48 58	4,362,510	131,170	70 00	9,181,900
Pennsylvania	693,351	34 72	24,079,491	655,397	51 18	33,962,485
Maryland	115,623	25 43	2,900,022	94,845	41 20	3,907,614
Delaware	30,143	39 72	1,198,555	19,215	75 00	1,441,125
Kentucky	391,764	35 38	13,789,986	155,112	50 00	7,755,600
Ohio	711,531	31 76	22,598,264	664,065	47 33	31,432,410
Michigan	296,111	31 56	9,347,791	219,784	43 52	9,564,100
Indiana	502,844	25 00	12,691,659	422,883	50 33	21,285,111
Illinois	922,874	21 64	19,964,055	523,761	34 84	18,247,833
Missouri	447,456	22 61	10,119,166	251,088	32 87	8,253,261
Wisconsin	375,802	28 12	10,588,108	284,286	35 33	10,044,872
Iowa	570,693	23 15	13,215,097	313,739	30 12	9,451,387
Minnesota	135,653	27 60	3,744,542	86,644	34 92	3,025,608
Kansas	130,307	25 00	3,256,499	71,996	27 94	2,013,568
Nebraska Ter	64,326	26 22	1,687,174	20,925	34 86	637,166
Total	6,895,324	.....	210,778,136	5,779,644	.....	273,081,701
Average price	.....	35 57	.....	.....	47 25	.....

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

STATES.	SHEEP.			HOGS.		
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.
Maine	1,041,724	$4 67	$4,870,060	35,355	$24 64	$771,406
New Hampshire	677,571	4 84	3,273,796	31,333	21 00	660,198
Vermont	1,377,296	5 92	8,163,922	32,908	20 43	672,405
Massachusetts	210,036	5 30	1,063,306	45,549	22 61	1,029,858
Rhode Island	35,884	6 00	216,021	11,690	21 41	250,335
Connecticut	188,308	5 97	1,123,727	52,356	20 12	1,053,664
New York	5,117,148	5 00	25,688,083	671,984	14 33	9,632,890
New Jersey	181,096	6 55	1,186,179	192,630	15 64	3,014,653
Pennsylvania	3,230,440	4 90	15,837,222	892,032	11 94	10,658,259
Maryland	262,576	5 83	1,531,693	368,396	9 17	3,380,033
Delaware	17,500	4 25	74,374	32,098	9 37	300,915
Kentucky	864,068	3 97	3,394,920	1,794,556	7 37	13,234,850
Ohio	6,568,052	4 58	30,103,572	1,838,481	9 62	17,695,377
Michigan	3,473,075	4 26	14,795,200	351,017	8 66	3,139,845
Indiana	2,783,367	3 30	9,393,864	2,261,780	6 83	15,455,393
Illinois	2,446,081	3 77	9,240,417	1,976,208	8 73	17,257,236
Missouri	830,999	2 87	2,391,200	988,857	5 88	5,816,950
Wisconsin	1,260,900	4 71	5,945,143	357,668	9 25	3,308,429
Iowa	1,950,752	3 78	7,378,719	1,423,568	7 71	10,982,827
Minnesota	90,496	4 22	382,119	127,701	9 91	1,265,031
Kansas	82,662	3 80	314,253	95,429	8 42	803,749
Nebraska Ter	15,766	3 67	57,907	35,280	8 20	288,855
Total	32,695,797	.....	146,425,697	13,616,876	.....	120,673,158
Average price	.....	4 50	.....	.....	8 86	.....

Table No. 4,

Showing the total number and the average price thereof, and the total value o each kind of live stock, for each State separately, as taken from the preceding tables.

Live stock.	Number in February, 1866.	Average price.	Total value.	Number in February, 1866.	Average price.	Total value.
	MAINE.			NEW JERSEY.		
Horses	50,844	$83 82	$4,262,955	79,599	$116 77	$9,295,228
Mules	140	75 00	10,500	7,497	122 00	914,715
Cattle and oxen	155,541	41 70	6,486,625	89,790	48 58	4,362,510
Cows	129,891	56 28	7,310,265	131,170	70 00	9,181,900
Sheep	1,041,724	4 67	4,870,060	181,096	6 55	1,186,179
Hogs	35,355	24 64	771,406	192,630	15 64	3,014,653
Total			23,721,811			27,055,185
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.			MASSACHUSETTS.		
Horses	34,749	$74 38	$2,335,139	48,509	$79 00	$3,839,970
Mules	9	42 22	380	119		
Cattle and oxen	114,770	38 15	4,378,492	116,758	37 94	4,430,330
Cows	74,378	43 22	3,214,617	127,415	62 00	7,899,730
Sheep	677,571	4 84	3,273,796	210,036	5 30	1,063,306
Hogs	31,333	21 00	660,198	45,549	22 61	1,029,858
Total			13,862,622			18,263,194
	VERMONT.			RHODE ISLAND.		
Horses	47,781	$72 31	$3,651,752	6,828	$89 00	$607,916
Mules	42	70 00	3,325			
Cattle and oxen	143,404	43 00	6,169,644	20,417	46 53	950,160
Cows	162,356	54 28	8,812,684	20,581	65 66	1,351,485
Sheep	1,377,296	5 92	8,163,922	35,884	6 00	216,021
Hogs	32,908	20 43	672,405	11,690	21 41	250,335
Total			27,473,732			3,375,917
	CONNECTICUT.			PENNSYLVANIA.		
Horses	38,009	$82 56	$3,138,108	396,623	$95 31	$37,803,438
Mules	105	145 00	15,225	13,915	108 43	1,506,848
Cattle and oxen	139,754	41 67	5,824,299	693,351	34 72	24,079,491
Cows	112,482	53 75	6,045,907	655,397	51 18	33,962,485
Sheep	188,308	5 97	1,123,727	3,230,440	4 90	15,837,222
Hogs	52,356	20 12	1,053,664	892,032	11 94	10,658,259
Total			17,200,930			123,847,743
	NEW YORK.			MARYLAND.		
Horses	408,763	$92 41	$37,774,098	83,334	$85 90	$7,358,599
Mules	2,078	100 43	218,795	10,558	102 65	1,083,852
Cattle and oxen	726,412	38 53	28,995,667	115,623	25 43	2,900,022
Cows	1,237,631	55 14	68,242,973	94,845	41 20	3,907,614
Sheep	5,117,148	5 00	25,688,083	262,576	5 83	1,531,693
Hogs	671,984	14 33	9,632,890	368,396	9 17	3,380,033
Total			170,552,506			20,161,813

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Live stock.	Number in February, 1866.	Average price.	Total value.	Number in February, 1866.	Average price.	Total value.
	DELAWARE.			ILLINOIS.		
Horses	15,523	$80 10	$1,244,500	574,205	$79 61	$45,715,740
Mules	2,280	92 28	210,400	50,899	98 00	5,033,951
Cattle and oxen	30,143	39 72	1,198,555	922,874	21 64	19,964,055
Cows	19,215	75 00	1,441,125	523,761	34 84	18,247,833
Sheep	17,500	4 25	74,374	2,446,081	3 77	9,240,417
Hogs	32,098	9 37	300,915	1,976,208	8 73	17,257,236
Total			4,469,869			115,459,232
	KENTUCKY.			MISSOURI.		
Horses	209,136	$76 97	$16,099,176	235,375	$74 11	$17,453,777
Mules	59,752	101 98	6,073,718	52,127	95 76	4,982,345
Cattle and oxen	391,764	35 38	13,789,986	447,456	22 61	10,119,166
Cows	155,112	50 00	7,755,600	251,088	32 87	8,253,261
Sheep	854,068	3 97	3,394,920	830,999	2 87	2,391,200
Hogs	1,794,556	7 37	13,234,850	988,857	5 88	5,816,950
Total			60,348,250			49,016,699
	OHIO.			WISCONSIN.		
Horses	520,498	$74 37	$38,710,308	174,608	$100 38	$17,527,344
Mules	7,539	89 33	675,251	1,956	113 00	221,211
Cattle and oxen	711,531	31 76	22,598,264	375,802	28 12	10,568,108
Cows	664,065	47 33	31,432,410	284,286	35 33	10,044,872
Sheep	6,568,052	4 58	30,103,572	1,260,900	4 71	5,945,143
Hogs	1,838,481	9 62	17,695,377	357,668	9 25	3,308,429
Total			141,215,182			47,635,107
	MICHIGAN.			IOWA.		
Horses	171,956	$88 22	$15,169,612	342,136	$85 82	$29,365,545
Mules	699	106 69	74,574	14,036	110 65	1,553,107
Cattle and oxen	296,111	31 56	9,347,791	570,693	23 15	13,215,097
Cows	219,784	43 52	9,564,100	313,739	30 12	9,451,387
Sheep	3,473,075	4 26	14,795,200	1,950,752	3 78	7,378,719
Hogs	351,017	8 66	3,139,845	1,423,568	7 71	10,982,827
Total			52,091,122			71,946,682
	INDIANA.			MINNESOTA.		
Horses	377,215	$73 80	$27,839,973	39,500	$105 33	$4,160,565
Mules	21,878	91 00	1,991,071	789	117 00	93,342
Cattle and oxen	502,844	25 00	12,691,659	135,653	27 60	3,744,542
Cows	422,883	50 33	21,285,111	86,644	34 92	3,025,608
Sheep	2,783,367	3 30	9,393,864	90,496	4 22	382,119
Hogs	2,261,780	6 83	15,455,393	127,701	9 91	1,265,031
Total			88,657,071			12,671,207

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Live stock.	Number in February, 1866.	Average price.	Total value.	Number in February, 1866.	Average price.	Total value.
	KANSAS.			NEBRASKA TERRITORY.		
Horses	32,469	$77 28	$2,509,383	11,359	$97 00	$1,022,687
Mules	2,490	92 31	229,854	1,243	128 56	147,375
Cattle and oxen	130,307	25 00	3,256,499	64,326	26 22	1,687,174
Cows	71,996	27 94	2,013,568	20,925	34 86	637,166
Sheep	82,662	3 80	314,253	15,766	3 67	57,907
Hogs	95,429	8 42	803,749	35,280	8 20	288,855
Total			9,127,306			3,841,164

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the total numbers of live stock for 1860, 1864, 1865, *and* 1866; *the general average prices for* 1865 *and* 1866, *and the total value for the same years.*

	1860.	1864, (Jan.)	1865, (Jan.)	1866, (Feb.)
	Numbers.	*Numbers.*	*Numbers.*	*Numbers.*
Horses	4,200,141	4,049,142	3,740,933	3,899,019
Mules	301,609	280,847	247,553	250,151
Cattle and oxen	7,941,145	7,965,439	7,072,591	6,895,324
Cows	5,726,964	6,066,748	5,768,130	5,779,644
Sheep	15,478,716	24,346,391	28,647,269	32,695,797
Hogs	16,533,082	16,148,712	13,070,887	13,616,876
Total	50,181,657	58,857,279	58,547,363	63,136,811

	Aver. price for all the States in Jan. 1865.	Aver. price for all the States in Feb. 1866.	Total value in January, 1865.	Total value in February, 1866.
Horses	$80 84	$83 84	$302,425,499	$326,885,813
Mules	102 08	100 09	25,041,488	25,039,839
Cattle and oxen	26 17	35 57	185,090,087	210,778,136
Cows	36 70	47 25	211,718,270	273,081,701
Sheep	5 40	4 50	154,807,466	146,425,697
Hogs	8 55	8 86	111,796,318	120,673,158
Total			990,879,128	1,102,884,344

TABLE No. 6,

Showing the total value of the live stock in each State for the years 1865 *and* 1866.

States.	1865, (January.)	1866, (February.)
Maine	$21,539,128	$23,721,811
New Hampshire	13,560,612	13,862,622
Vermont	24,905,952	27,473,732
Massachusetts	17,638,783	18,263,194
Rhode Island	2,675,029	3,375,917
Connecticut	13,844,574	17,200,930
New York	148,536,690	170,552,506
New Jersey	22,415,429	27,055,185
Pennsylvania	105,862,161	123,847,743
Maryland	19,139,655	20,161,813
Delaware	3,545,607	4,469,869
Kentucky	56,729,634	60,348,250
Ohio	126,979,891	141,215,182
Michigan	47,311,803	52,091,122
Indiana	82,543,704	88,657,071
Illinois	116,588,288	115,459,232
Missouri	44,431,766	49,016,699
Wisconsin	36,911,165	47,635,107
Iowa	66,572,496	71,946,682
Minnesota	8,860,015	12,671,207
Kansas	7,324,659	9,127,306
Nebraska Territory	3,216,312	3,841,164
Total value	990,879,128	1,102,884,344

Comments.—In the February report we placed the *decrease* of the value of the farm crops of 1865, compared with the value of those of 1864, at $457,183,523. From the preceding tables it will be seen that the value of live stock has increased $112,005,216. The increase in the amount of the cereal crops was large in 1865; the increase in the numbers of live stock is small, except in sheep. The stock in January, 1865, besides sheep, numbered 29,900,094, and the same stock in February, 1866, were 30,441,014. The increase in sheep was 4,048,528.

The average prices of live stock have increased generally, except mules, which show a decrease of two dollars only, and sheep, which have decreased ninety cents per head in value. Cows show the largest advance, being $10 55 per head. Cattle and oxen nearly as much—$9 40.

The decrease in the price of sheep indicates that their multiplication has received the attention they merit, but that the others have not.

In presenting these facts we cannot resist the temptation to go back a couple of years, to the March and April report of 1864, and see what counsel we gave our farmers at that time.

Of horses we said: "The future market for horses is encouraging. A correspondent in Ohio informs us that farmers in his county were quitting horses and cattle and directing their attention to mules and sheep. Now an evil in our agriculture is, that we are governed too much by present demand, and continue in the course it directs too long, until an overstock is the result. * * With the return of peace will soon come a demand for horses from the south, which for some time will continue to grow stronger as its means of purchase increase. In these things the farmer should *now* see every encouragement to continue his production of this stock."

Of mules we then remarked: "Much of what has been said of the future

markets for horses is applicable to those for this stock; and hence the farmer who adheres to mule-raising will not regret his determination."

After showing statistics which pointed to a favorable future market for cattle, we said: "All these statistics admonish our farmers not to neglect cattle-raising."

As to cows, after exhibiting like statistics, we added: "Surely in all these statistics our farmers must see that too much attention cannot be given to an increase of cows, and to butter and cheese manufacture."

Of hogs we pursued a like course, deducing from the statistics given this inference: "With the return of our usual corn crops, therefore, our farmers need not hesitate in giving more than usual attention to hog-raising."

Although in the same article we said, as to the increase of sheep, that no change in our agriculture was so gratifying as this increase, yet because we then warned the farmer not to neglect horses, mules, cattle and cows, we were denounced as hostile to sheep culture, because we could not overlook the future importance of sustaining the numbers of these other live stock.

Now, whilst laying the foregoing tables of the numbers and values of the live stock before the public, we are amply rewarded in the facts which they present for these short-sighted criticisms. This department holds a position from which it can view the entire agriculture of the Union, great and diversified as it is, and foresee the future; and foreseeing it, it is its duty to timely counsel every farmer. Two years ago it discharged this duty, with what correctness these tables now answer.

Table No. 5 shows that there has been an increase from 1860 to 1866 (Feb.) of 12,955,154 only. Sheep alone in these years have increased 17,162,715. There has, therefore, been a decrease in other stock; a decrease, indeed, in all others, except a slight increase in the number of cows. The causes for this are obvious enough—the civil war, and the loss of the corn crop of 1863. The first rapidly consumed horses, mules and beef cattle; the last cut short the hog crop. The wants of the country for clothing material gave a great impetus to wool-growing.

To determine fully the effects of these causes we must not only regard the loss and gain as the comparison between 1860 and 1866 shows, but what the general increase in all probability would have been, if the civil war had not existed. In order to show this probable increase the following table is compiled:

Table of live stock in 1850 *and* 1860.

	1850.	1860.	Increase in ten years.	Decrease in ten years.
Horses	2,885,654	4,200,141	1,314,487	
Mules	143,406	301,609	158,203	
Cattle and oxen	10,152 666	7,541,145	3,115,453	
Cows		5,726,964		
Sheep	16,759,894	15,478,716		1,281,178
Hogs	14,537,722	16,533,082	1,995,360	

If this increase and decrease had continued from 1860 to 1866—and we see no reason why it should not, except as to hogs, but for the war—then by assuming the one-half of this increase and decrease, hogs excepted, as exhibiting that which peace would have given, the following table will show what the comparison would have been between 1860 and 1866:

	1860.	Peace—1866.	War—1866.
Horses	4,200,171	4,857,415	3,899,019
Mules	301,669	380,771	250,151
Cattle and oxen	7,541,145	14,825,836	12,674,968
Cows	5,726,964		
Sheep	15.478,716	14,838,127	32,695,797
Hogs	16,533,082	16,533,082	13,616,876
Total	50,181,657	51,435,231	63,136,811

Whilst the number of animals is now much greater in consequence of the war, yet peace would have seen the more valuable, per head, largely in advance of what they now are, as seen in the middle column. We have given no increas to hogs, supposing that the loss of the corn crop in 1863 would have prevented any. The above table is not to be regarded as merely speculative; it shows that the tendency of peace will be to bring back the numbers of stock to what they would have been but for the war. That is, that sheep will begin to decrease unless their increase is maintained by such legislation as will guard the wool-grower against those foreign antagonisms which so depressed this important interest in former years.

EXPORTS AND PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE.

Exports from New York of the leading agricultural products from January 1, 1866, to May 1, compared with those for the same time in 1865, and their prices in New York.

Articles.	1866.	1865.	Prices in New York May 1.	Prices in Chicago.
Flour, wheat.....bbls.	344,490	407,973	$7 10 to $12 30	$0 16 to $9 00
Rye flour.....bbls.	1,074	1,160	5 00 to 5 75	5 75 to 6 00
Corn meal.....bbls.	43,523	48,874	at 4 40	.....
Wheat.....bush.	109,467	199,241	1 75 to 2 45	1 64 to 1 07
Rye.....bush.	171,823	141	at 78	64½ to 54½
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	1 05 to 60
Oats.....bush.	676,620	24,473	43 to 62	30½ to 25½
Peas.....bush.	26,614	16,104	.....	.....
Corn.....bush.	2,077,156	149,127	81 to 86	49½ to 48
Cotton.....bales.	235,852	16,490	38	.....
Hay.....bales.	17,646	6,228	60 to 85	13 50 to 8 00
Hops.....bales.	382	11,672	20 to 65	60 to 75
Leaf tobacco.....hhds.	13,420	26,534	3½ to 17	.....
Leaf tobacco.....pkgs.	21,905	27,101	....do....	.....
Manufact'd tobacco..lbs.	962,543	1,817,366	.....	65 to 1 50
Petroleum.....galls.	9,035,296	2,630,029	42	.....
Pork.....bbls.	39,536	45,652	26 00 to 27 62½	26 00 to 30 00
Beef.....bbls.	12,015	15,415	12 00 to 24 00	16 00 to 20 00
Beef.....tierces.	21,379	27,944	.....	.....
Cut meats.....lbs.	21,636,355	21,504,341	11 to 17½	11 to 22
Butter.....lbs.	743,055	6,843,827	28 to 50	20 to 31
Cheese.....lbs.	2,989,191	9,641,861	15 to 21	20 to 23½
Lard.....lbs.	12,087,482	13,275,105	17½ to 20¾	16½ to 20¾
Tallow.....lbs.	5,163,116	9,727,969	11¼ to 13	10¼ to 11½
Wool, fleece.....	.....	.....	35 to 60	38 to 40

PRICES IN NEW YORK.

We are indebted to the *Journal of Commerce* of New York for the following table. It is a suitable accompaniment to our tables of the prices of farm products and of live stock:

Comparative prices in the New York market on the first of May, in the years 1855 *to* 1866, *inclusive.*

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Breadstuffs: Wheat flour, State.....barrel.	$9 81¼	$5 50	$6 00	$4 25	$5 50	$5 50	$5 20	$5 00	$6 00	$7 10	$6 90	$7 10
Rye flour, fine.....do..	6 75	3 25	3 50	3 40	3 75	3 50	3 10	3 25	4 00	6 00	6 10	4 90
Corn meal, Jersey.....do..	5 25	3 12½	3 25	3 50	3 90	3 80	2 85	2 75	4 15	6 00	5 75	3 85
Wheat, prime white...bushel.	2 80	1 80	1 85	1 35	1 70	1 65	1 65	1 42	1 80	1 88	1 85	2 55
Rye .....do..	1 50	78	90	66	84	84	68	80	1 03	1 53	1 03	78
Oats, State .....do..	81	40	58	46	54	43	36	40	85	86	72	61
Corn, yellow .....do..	1 13	62	80	73	86	82	67	58	94	1 38	1 48	86
Candles: Mould .....pound.	14½	14	14	10½	20½	17	17	17	21	24	26	20½
Sperm	29	40	42	39	40	38	32	28	38	35	40	40
Coal: Anthracite.....ton.	6 00	5 50	5 25	4 25	5 00	5 00	4 75	4 75	7 25	8 50	10 00	8 50
Coffee: Brazil.....pound.	10½	11½	11	10½	12	13½	13	19½	32	47½	*20	*20
Java .....do..	14	14½	15½	18	15	15½	17	25½	37	52½	*22½	*25½
Cotton: Middle Upland.....do..	9½	10⅝	14¼	12⅝	12	11½	13¾	28	66½	83	42	33
Fish: Dry cod .....quintal.	3 87½	4 00	3 75	3 37½	4 00	4 37½	3 75	3 62½	6 12½	7 00	8 25	4 50
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass. .....keg.	20 00	20 75	21 00	13 75	16 25	17 25	14 50	15 50	19 00	18 00	16 00	18 50
Fruit: R. M. raisins .....box.	2 42	3 25	4 75	2 50	2 20	2 35	1 55	3 12½	4 12½	4 50	4 75	3 70
Dried apples .....pound.	6¾	9	10½	6	8½	5	3½	6	6¼	10½	10	15½
Hay.....cwt.	1 12½	80	75	45	75	95	80	65	80	1 60	90	60
Hops.....pound.	19	9	10	8	13	10	16	15	20	28	35	65
Indigo, Manila .....do..	85	75	75	75	75	75	60	1 00	1 12½	1 30	1 35	1 35
Iron: Scotch pig.....ton..	27 50	32 00	36 00	25 50	25 00	24 00	21 00	24 00	38 00	60 00	50 00	44 00
Common English bar.....do..	56 00	62 00	60 00	47 00	47 00	40 00	44 00	53 00	75 00	125 00	125 00	94 00
Laths .....M..	2 00	1 37½	1 37½	1 18¾	1 45	1 75	1 20	1 15	1 45	1 75	2 75	4 00
Leather: Hemlock sole. ....pound.	22	26	29	25	26	21	19	21½	27½	35	32	30½
Lime, com. Rockland .....barrel.	1 00	1 00	90	70	70	70	80	68	1 00	1 40	1 60	1 50
Liquors: Cognac brandy.....gallon.	4 70	5 00	5 50	4 25	4 00	3 00	3 20	4 25	5 75	9 00	20 00	*5 50
Domestic whiskey.....do..	37	28½	29	21	25	22½	18	23½	45½	1 25	2 10	2 26
Molasses: New Orleans .....do..	28	47	75	35	39	49	32	45	50	1 00	1 05	1 10
Muscovado .....do..	26	36	62	30	31	30	22	28	46	95	45	65
Cardenas .....do..	23	30	54	24	25	27	17	21	33	75	40	-------
Naval stores: Spirits turpentine .....do..	44	40	48	49½	53	47	80	1 45	3 37½	3 25	3 00	87½
Rosin, com.....barrel.	1 70	1 67½	1 90	1 52½	1 70	1 57½	1 85	8 00	26 00	37 00	19 00	3 25
Oils: Whale, crude.....gallon.	66	75	73	56	50	42	40	47½	92	1 14	1 25	1 00
Whale, manufactured.....do..	75	86	83	68	60	55	57	60	1 00	1 23½	1 50	1 20
Sperm, crude.....do..	1 79	1 80	1 45	1 22	1 40	1 30	1 37	1 36	1 68	1 70	2 00	2 35
Sperm, manufactured.....do..	2 05	2 05	1 55	1 35	1 45	1 45	1 60	1 52	2 00	1 85	2 30	2 45

Comparative prices in the New York market, &c.—Continued.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Oils: Linseed ..... gallon.	$0 84¼	$0 75	$0 80	$0 68	$0 63	$0 60	$0 58	$0 82	$1 50	$1 65½	$1 25	$1 45
Provisions: Pork, mess ..... barrel.	17 37½	19 00	23 00	18 75	16 35	17 75	17 87	12 62½	15 00	26 50	26 00	26 00
Pork, prime ..... do..	14 37½	15 50	18 90	15 35	12 75	14 25	13 25	10 00	13 00	23 87½	25 00	24 00
Beef, mess, country ..... do..	11 00	8 50	13 50	11 50	8 25.	5 25	6 00	6 00	6 00	13 00	14 00	20 00
Beef, prime ..... do..	8 50	8 00	11 25	8 50	6 50	4 25	4 25	4 50	4 50	7 00	.....	.....
Pickled hams ..... pound.	9¼	9½	11	10	9½	9½	8½	5⅞	7½	15½	18	17¼
Pickled shoulders ..... do..	7½	7½	9	7¼	6½	7½	6⅞	4½	5½	11⅞	15	12
Lard ..... do..	10¼	10	14¼	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	9⅞	8½	10¼	14½	18	20
Butter, State ..... do..	26	20	27	25	22½	18	16	18	19	31	35	50
Cheese ..... do..	11	10	13	8½	10	10	7	8½	12	17½	20	20
Rice ..... cwt.	6 00	4 25	5 00	4 25	4 00	4 12½	5 75	6½	8	10 25	10 50	9⅛
Salt, Liverpool fine ..... sack.	1 45	1 78	1 45	1 37½	1 50	1 70	1 60	1 65	2 50	2 20	2 50	2 75
Seeds: Clover ..... pound.	10¼	12	11	7½	8¼	8½	8	7½	8½	12½	30	12
Timothy ..... tierce.	28 00	24 50	24 50	18 25	15 00	16 00	18 75	11 00	14 00	20 00	.....	6 75
Soap: New York ..... pound.	6	6	6	5	5½	6	5½	5½	8½	.....	.....	.....
Castile	10½	10⅜	11¼	12½	9¼	10	10	13⅜	17	21	16½	.....
Spices: Pepper ..... do..	10½	10⅜	12⅜	9¼	9¼	8¼	8	16½	27	43	32	*23
Nutmegs ..... do..	1 00	92½	85	57½	47½	44	40	65	82½	1 47½	1 20	*92
Sugars: New Orleans ..... do..	5⅜	7½	12½	6½	6⅜	7	5⅜	7⅜	10½	20	.....	.....
Cuba ..... do..	5½	7	10⅜	5½	6¼	6½	4⅜	7	10¼	16	12	12¾
Refined white ..... do..	8¾	10½	14	9⅜	9⅜	9½	7¾	10	13	25	19½	15
Tallow ..... do..	11⅝	10½	11¼	10½	10⅜	10¼	9	8¼	11½	14⅛	11½	11½
Teas: Young Hyson ..... do..	43	35	45	35	39	40	50	70	1 00	1 45	1 25	1 30
Souchong ..... do..	30	30	40	30	38	38	40	50	70	1 00	90	90
Oolong ..... do..	40	40	50	37	43	35	35	73	80	1 20	1 00	1 00
Tobacco: Kentucky ..... do..	10	12½	16	12	11	10	9	12½	20	30	25	20
Manufactured ..... do..	24	28	32	24	20	20	17	30	65	65	70	75
Whalebone: Polar ..... do..	44	62	90	1 00	90	90	75	75	1 85	1 60	1 45	1 30
Wine: Port ..... gallon.	2 75	2 50	2 75	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 50	2 75	8 25	6 00	8 00	6 00
Madeira ..... do..	2 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	3 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	12 00	8 00
Wool: Common ..... pound.	30	32	39	25	40	35	32	42	70	70	65	65
Three-fourths blood ..... do..	37	45	50½	34	50	48	40	45	75	75	67	50
Merino ..... do..	45	48	56	37	56	55	47	49	78	77	70	62
Pulled, No. 1 ..... do..	24	34	37	22	33	.....	23	31	60	60	64	45

*Gold.

We also annex a monthly table of the fluctuations in gold for the previous four years, commencing with January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments:

Date.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	Par to	105	134	160⅜	151⅓	160	197⅓	234⅓
February	102⅛	104¾	153	172⅓	157⅓	161	196⅝	216¾
March	101⅓	102½	139	171¾	159	169¾	148½	201
April	101½	102¼	146	159	166¼	187	144	160
May	102⅛	104⅛	143½	155	168	190	128⅝	145¼
June	103½	109½	140½	148⅞	189	251	135¾	147⅝
July	109	120⅛	123¼	145	222	285	138	146½
August	112½	116½	122⅛	129¾	231½	262	148½	145⅝
September	116½	124	127	143⅛	185	255	142⅝	145
October	122	137	140⅜	156¾	189	229	144	149
November	129	133¼	143	154	209	260	145½	148¾
December	130	134	147	152¾	211	244	144½	146¾

ENGLISH CROPS AND PRICES.

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 9 thus speaks of the growing wheat-crop in England and Europe, and of English and European markets:

"With a prevalence of rain during the past week the labor of the fields has been much impeded, and sowing in the late districts still further delayed; but with a mild temperature, upon the early sowings there has been rapid vegetation, and the young wheat has been making satisfactory progress. No disasters seem yet to have fallen upon the growing crops in Europe, but the same delays have occurred. With so much damp, it was impossible that much improvement in the condition of English samples should appear, and we have consequently had a continuance of dull markets, with some occasional decline on inferior qualities; but there has scarcely been any quotable change in what has been really fine and dry.

* * * The prices in most parts of Germany leave no margin for export, for the simple reason that the crops there have been bad. Some districts in southern Russia have failed, and so kept Odessa firm. The Danubian principalities have failed more signally; and it is only France—generally a consuming country—that has any surplus, and that from a former crop. We have pointed to America till we are tired of crying "wolf," but the established difference between fine flour and wheat and inferior sorts at New York shows plainly what we may expect thence; *and now that shipments of French flour for the United States, via Liverpool, have commenced, it ceases to become incredible that both France and England may yet be exporting countries.*"

The wheat crops of France, alluded to in the above extract, were as follows:

Acres sown:

1863	17,114,164
1864	16,917,130

Yield, bushels:

1863	331,660,394
1864	316,018,111

Yield per acre, bushels:

1863	19⅓
1864	18⅔

These are large wheat crops, and the yield per acre excellent for that country: not excelled except by Great Britain with its favorable climate and high farming, and by Minnesota, producing, as was claimed against the returns of this department, 48 bushels per acre!!!

The trade of France in wheat for a series of years, however, shows the uncertainty of its crops. The following table exhibits the wheat and wheat flour *imports by*, and the *exports of*, that nation.

	Imports, pounds.	Exports, pounds.
1861	1, 310, 594, 768	166, 547, 360
1862	675, 863, 440	238, 644, 896
1863	427, 826, 448	293, 880, 608
1864	300, 149, 920	376, 766, 992
1865	241, 423, 056	744, 995, 280
	2, 955, 857, 632	1, 820, 835, 136

In this series of years it will be seen that, however excellent the wheat crops of France in 1863 and 1864, its importations of wheat and wheat flour exceeded its exportations by 1,135,022,496 pounds during the five years above.

The average price of wheat in the English markets is about $1 34 per bushel. A reference to the prices in the preceding table shows that wheat is now selling in NewYork at $2 55. Such a difference, being $1 21, between English and American rates, discloses the fact that we cannot export wheat at this time, and accounts for the statement made by the *Mark Lane Express*, "that shipments of French flour for the United States, via Liverpool, have commenced."

These high prices of American wheat lead us to notice the criticisms made upon the return of this department of the last wheat crop. We placed the deficit in quality and quantity at 26,241,698 bushels in our August report, and in the report for October stated that the deficit in quality was greater than in quantity, and that the entire deficit was still greater than as reported in August. In Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, and Delaware the average quality was so low as to make certain that large portions of the wheats of these States would be unfit for flour. The *Chicago Journal of Commerce* of April 18 says: "The current receipts of grain at Chicago are very large, but an important amount of the wheat is going to Ohio and Indiana, where the crop is proving to be inadequate."

Yet, because we made a report of *facts*, now fully verified, persons without any knowledge of them condemned the report as untrue, as exaggerated, as striking at the financial prosperity of the government, and like criticisms. In this as in all other cases we have always been content to abide the decision of time, and in this case, as in all others, that decision has sustained the estimates by the department.

METEOROLOGY.

MARCH, 1866.

Table showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, (with dates prefixed,) the mean temperature, and amount of rain, (in inches and tenths;) for March, 1866, at the following places, as given by the observers named. The daily observations were made at 7 o'clock a. m. and 2 and 9 p. m.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
MAINE.				°		°	°	*In.*
Steuben	Washington	J. D. Parker	15	44	11	7	28.6	6.33
Lee	Penobscot	Edwin Pitman	28	45	18	2	29.1	7.52
West Waterville	Kennebec	B. F. Wilbur	28	47	18	8	28.1	5.50
Gardiner	do	R. H. Gardiner	15, 16, 17, 28	43	8, 18	10	28.4	5.47
Lisbon	Androscoggin	Asa P. Moore						5.20
Webster	do	Almon Robinson	15	47	11, 18	8	27.7	
Standish	Cumberland	John P. Moulton	15, 31	48	8, 18	8	28.9	3.43
Cornish	York	Silas West	15	58	18	4	27.3	5.30
Cornishville	do	G. W. Guptill	15	59	18	5	27.5	4.58
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Stratford	Coos	Branch Brown	15, 16	43	18, 20	—2	23.5	3.29
Shelburne	do	F. Odell	15	54	20	3	24.9	1.04
North Barnstead	Belknap	C. H. Pitman	15	62	8	10	30.0	3.25
Concord	Merrimac	John T. Wheeler	15	62	8	10	31.8	
Claremont	Sullivan	S. O. Mead	15	50	18	6	26.9	
Do	do	Arthur Chase	15	57	18	6	30.0	3.07
VERMONT.								
Lunenburg	Essex	H. A. Cutting	15, 24	48	18	0	27.5	1.40
Craftsbury	Orleans	Jas. A. Paddock	3	42	18	0	22.6	2.33
Randolph	Orange	Charles S. Paine	15	48	18	5	27.4	0.58
Middlebury	Addison	H. A. Sheldon	14	47	18	4	27.7	1.82
Brandon	Rutland	Harmon Buckland	3	52	18	10	29.2	1.65
MASSACHUSETTS.								
Topsfield	Essex	S. A. Merriam	15	70	8, 11, 18	20	36.2	3.81
Georgetown	do	Henry M. Nelson	15	72	18	10	31.5	
Newbury	do	Jno. H. Caldwell	15	70	8, 18	10	32.4	
North Billerica	Middlesex	Rev. E. Nason	15	72	11	8	33.6	
New Bedford	Bristol	Samuel Rodman	13	59	5	11	33.0	3.55
Worcester	Worcester	Joseph Draper, M.D.	13	67	18	10	32.3	3.18
Mendon	do	Jno. G. Metcalf, M.D.	15	67	18	12	31.2	2.70

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for March—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.				°		°	°	*In.*
Amherst	Hampshire	Prof. E. S. Snell	15	56	18	12	31.6	3.16
Springfield	Hampden	J. Weatherhead	13	64	18	10	25.8	2.93
Westfield	do	Rev. E. Davis	15	60	18	13	32.0	3.09
Richmond	Berkshire	Wm. Bacon	15	58	18	8	29.2	4.36
Williams College	do	Prof. A. Hopkins	15	62	18	8	29.4	1.24
RHODE ISLAND.								
Newport	Newport	Wm. H. Crandall	15	53	18	14	34.3	5.11
CONNECTICUT.								
Pomfret	Windham	Rev. D. Hunt	13	67	18	10	30.5	3.33
Columbia	Tolland	Wm. H. Yeomans	13	65	18, 25, 26	16	34.3	.....
Colebrook	Litchfield	Charlotte Rockwell	15	64	18	2	28.6	.....
Groton	New London	Rev. E. Dewhurst	13	60	10	14	34.5	4.25
NEW YORK.								
Moriches	Suffolk	Miss N. Smith	13	64	11, 18	20	38.4	5.34
South Hartford	Washington	G. M. Ingalsbe	15	52	9	8	31.7	1.94
Albany	Albany	H. M. Paine, M. D.	15	59	18	20	37.6	1.16
Garrison's	Putnam	Thomas B. Arden	13	59	18	13	34.4	1.98
Throg's Neck	Westchester	Miss E. Morris	13	60	18	14	33.5	.....
Deaf & Dumb Inst.	New York	Prof. O. W. Morris	13	67	25	18	38.6	2.28
Columbia College	do	H. B. Cornwall	13, 15	58	18, 25	18	34.8	1.70
Flatbush	Kings	Eli T. Mack	16	51	25	16	34.8	1.49
Newburgh	Orange	James H. Gardiner	15	56	18	13	33.7	0.50
Troy	Rensselaer	John Heimstreet	15	54	18	13	32.8	1.08
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	C. H. Russell	14	50	10	0	27.0	2.61
South Trenton	Oneida	Storrs Barrows	4	50	18	—4	23.1	4.25
Oneida	Madison	S. Spooner, M. D.	14	64	17, 25	10	28.9	2.97
Depauville	Jefferson	Henry Haas	3	48	17, 18	8	27.2	3.20
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. S. Malcolm	2	50	18	11	30.6	2.31
Palermo	do	E. B. Bartlett	3	50	17	5	26.1	2.30
Skaneateles	Onondaga	W. M. Beauchamp	16	60	10	4	25.5	.....
Baldwinsville	do	John Bowman	3	51	18	9	28.1	.....
Nichols	Tioga	Robert Howell	14	68	10	9	32.3	.....
Geneva	Ontario	Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson	2	58	17, 18	11	30.0	1.51
Rochester	Monroe	M. M. Mathews, M. D.	14	59	10, 18	13	30.5	2.71
Do	do	Prof. C. Dewey	14	60	10	10	29.9	2.71
Little Genesee	Allegany	Daniel Edwards	14	61	18	7	29.3	.....
Buffalo	Erie	William Ives	1, 2	63	15	7	29.3	3.17
Jamestown	Chautauque	Rev. S. W. Roe	2	68	17, 18	6	18.9	.....
NEW JERSEY.								
Paterson	Passaic	William Brooks	13	64	18	12	34.8	1.98
Newark	Essex	W. A. Whitehead	13	64	26	15	36.2	1.82
New Brunswick	Middlesex	Geo. H. Cook	13	67	18	17	35.9	1.68
Trenton	Mercer	E. R. Cook	15	60	26	18	40.4	2.16
Burlington	Burlington	John C. Deacon	13, 15	74	18	18	29.6	2.25
Moorestown	do	Thomas J. Beans	15	74	26	19	38.8	2.07

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for March—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
NEW JERSEY—Continued.				°		°	°	*In.*
Mount Holly	Burlington	M. J. Rhees, M. D	15	72	26	16	39.7	.....
Seaville	Cape May	Barker Cole	15	68	10, 24	20	38.3	2.60
Greenwich	Cumberland	R. C. Sheppard	13, 15	72	18, 26	19	40.5	0.79
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Nyce's	Pike	John Grathwohl	15	64	18	6	30.0	1.65
Fallsington	Bucks	Ebenezer Hance	13, 15	67	26	18	39.3	1.75
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pf. J. A. Kirkpatrick	15	71	26	19	41.2	2.03
Germantown	....do	Thomas Meehan	15	75	26	14	37.7	.....
Moorland	Montgomery	Miss Anna Spencer	13, 15	70	18	18	38.0	1.15
Dyberry	Wayne	Theodore Day	13	57	18	7	28.8	.....
Nazareth	Northampton	L. E. Ricksecker	13	70	17, 26	20	37.2	.....
North Whitehall	Lehigh	Edward Kohler	13, 15	58	18	12	35.3	.....
Parkesville	Chester	F. Darlington	15	72	18, 26	17	37.8	1.55
Ephrata	Lancaster	W. H. Spera	13	80	26	14	39.0	1.43
Mountjoy	....do	J. R. Hoffer	15	69	26	18	39.3	0.80
Harrisburg	Dauphin	John Heisely, M.D	15	62	18	21	39.2	0.72
Lewisburg	Union	C. S. James	14	66	25	14	34.7	1.47
Tioga	Tioga	E. T. Bentley	2	68	9, 17, 18, 25	10	33.2	1.53
Pennsville	Clearfield	Elisha Fenton	14	66	17, 25, 26, 27	10	31.0	4.70
Connellsville	Fayette	John Taylor	14	76	10	7	36.8	.....
New Castle	Lawrence	E. M. McConnell	14	63	10, 27	8	34.2	.....
Canonsburg	Washington	Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D	14	66	27	6	34.7	3.24
DELAWARE.								
Delaware city	New Castle	L. J. Vanhekle	13	74	26	21	39.0	.....
MARYLAND.								
Woodlawn	Cecil	Jas. O. McCormick	14	73	18	19	41.8	1.63
Catonsville	Baltimore	Grape & Ranlett	13	74	26	17	38.0	.....
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Wm. R. Goodman	14	67	18	17	41.2	1.16
St. Inigoes	St. Mary's	Rev. J. Stephenson	15	76	26, 27	20	44.6	1.21
Frederick	Frederick	Miss H. M. Baer	14	73	26	15	38.3	1.75
VIRGINIA.								
Wythesville	Wythe	Howard Shriver	15	72	27	17	41.6	.....
WEST VIRGINIA.								
Cabell Court House	Cabell	C. L. Roffe	20	72	17, 26	22	44.0	1.30
MISSISSIPPI.								
Natchez	Adams	Robert McCary	3, 20	78	17	40	60.6	4.10
Grenada	Yalobusha	Albert Moore	.....	.....	9	32	.....	.....
ARKANSAS.								
Helena	Phillips	O. F. Russell	20	78	17	30	54.9	8.75
TENNESSEE.								
Clarksville	Montgomery	Wm. M. Stewart	13. 31	71	17	24	47.3	5.08

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for March—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
KENTUCKY.				°		°	°	*In.*
Louisville	Jefferson	Mrs. L. Young	31	71	26	18	43.0	8.07
(Near) Chilesburg	Clark	S. D. Martin, M.D	13, 14	70	26	18	44.2	3.17
OHIO.								
Saybrook	Ashtabula	James B. Fraser	2	67	18, 26, 27	9	30.0	.....
New Lisbon	Columbiana	J. F. Benner	2, 14	68	27	8	36.4	4.75
East Fairfield	do	S. B. McMillan	2, 14	63	10	12	33.3	4.71
Steubenville	Jefferson	Roswell Marsh	14	68	10	9	37.7	4.56
Welshfield	Geauga	B. F. Abell, A. M	2	64	18	6	30.4	5.53
Milnersville	Guernsey	Rev. D. Thompson.	14	71	27	10	35.2	1.86
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hyde	2	69	10, 17, 18, 27	15	33.7	4.00
Wooster	Wayne	Martin Winger	2	64	10	9	32.5	.....
Gallipolis	Gallia	A. P. Rogers	14	72	10, 26	17	42.6	2.78
Kelley's Island	Erie	Geo. C. Huntington	1	54	17	14	31.7	2.81
Norwalk	Huron	Rev. A. Newton	2	66	10	12	32.5	2.56
Westerville	Franklin	Pf. H. A. Thompson.	3	68	17	15	37.8	4.25
Kingston	Ross	Prof. Jno. Haywood.	14	68	17	16	39.4	4.95
Toledo	Lucas	J. B. Trembly, M.D.	2	58	26	13	31.8	3.75
Marion	Marion	H. A. True, M.D	2	60	17	11	34.0	4.10
Urbana University	Champaign	Prof. M. G. Williams.	2, 14	64	17	10	35.0	3.51
Hillsboro'	Highland	J. McD. Mathews	2	68	17	13	38.2	5.75
Ripley	Brown	G. Bambach, M.D	14	70	17	18	44.7	6.31
Bethel	Clermont	Geo. W. Crane	2	68	26	13	37.1	7.75
Cincinnati	Hamilton	G. W. Harper	20	69	17	16	47.2	5.06
Do	do	R. C. Phillips	2	68	17, 26	24	44.3	5.22
College Hill	do	L. B. Tuckerman	2, 20	66	26	13	37.4	4.64
Do	do	John W. Hammitt	20	66	17	12	38.9	5.06
MICHIGAN.								
Monroe	Monroe	Miss F.E. Whelpley	2	54	17	9	31.2	3.20
State Ag. College	Ingham	Prof. R. C. Kedzie	1	56	10	8	28.7	3.49
Homestead	Benzie	Geo. E. Steele	2	48	26, 27	—4	22.0	.....
Holland	Ottawa	L. H. Streng	1	56	26	0	28.8	3.52
INDIANA.								
Balbec	Jay	Miss M. Griest	31	60	17	7	33.1	.....
Aurora	Dearborn	Geo. Sutton, M. D.	20	72	17, 26	13	41.1	4.53
Vevay	Switzerland	Chas. G. Boerner	31	75	5, 8, 17	18	42.1	5.72
Richmond	Wayne	John Valentine	2	66	17	10	34.5	4.15
Spiceland	Henry	Wm. Dawson	2	67	17	9	35.6	4.70
Madison	Jefferson	Rev. Samuel Collins.	20	70	17	21	45.3	1.00
Columbia	Whitley	Dr. F. & Miss McCoy.	2	66	17	10	33.2	6.55
Indianapolis	Marion	Dr. & Mrs. Butterfield	2	67	1	11	36.2	.....
New Harmony	Posey	Jno. Chappellsmith	20	74	1	20	43.0	5.52
ILLINOIS.								
Chicago	Cook	Samuel Brookes	1	52	17	4	28.2	.....
Marengo	McHenry	J. S. Rogers	1	56	17	6	28.8	2.58
Riley	do	E. Babcock	1	53	17	4	29.3	2.81
Golconda	Pope	W. V. Eldredge	31	82	17	19	43.6	5.88
Aurora	Kane	A. Spaulding	1	60	17	7	31.3	2.21
Sandwich	De Kalb	Dr. N. E. Ballou	1	70	26	—1	29.8	2.77

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for March—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
ILLINOIS—Cont'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
Ottawa	La Salle	Mrs. E. H. Merwin	1	64	17	10	32.5	1.97
Winnebago	Winnebago	J. W. & Miss Tolman	1	58	17	2	27.7	2.00
Wyanet	Bureau	E. S. & Miss Phelps	1	64	17	5	33.0	1.86
Tiskilwa	do	Verry Aldrich	1	66	25	11	33.3	.....
Elmira	Stark	O. A. Blanchard	1	65	17	6	33.0	1.93
Hennepin	Putnam	Smiley Shepherd	1	66	17	7	33.0	.....
Peoria	Peoria	Frederick Brendel	1	64	17	12	34.9	2.46
Springfield	Sangamon	G. M. Brinkerhoff	20	68	10, 24, 25	18	30.8	.....
Loami	do	Timothy Dudley	20	78	17	10	35.2	2.95
Dubois	Washington	Wm. C. Spencer	20	75	17	12	38.6	4.05
Galesburg	Knox	Pf. W. Livingston	1	64	17	7	30.5	1.87
Augusta	Hancock	S. B. Mead, M. D	1	68	17	6	36.1	1.77
Manchester	Scott	Dr. J. & C. W. Grant	1	72	17	13	37.1	3.11
Clinton	De Witt	C. H. Moore	.....	.....	24	18	.....	.....
Mount Sterling	Brown	Rev. A. Duncan	20	76	17	6	36.2	.....
Andalusia	Rock Island	Dr. E. H. Bowman	1	64	17	8	33.3	.....
WISCONSIN.								
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Jacob Lüps	1, 31	49	17	— 2	25.5	1.64
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	I. A. Lapham, LL.D	2	52	17	3	27.2	1.50
Do	do	Carl Winkler	1	54	17	9	29.4	1.56
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Prof. Wm. H. Ward	1	56	17	— 1	26.8	.....
Delavan	Walworth	Leveus Eddy	1	55	17	4	27.1	1.29
Waupacca	Waupacca	H. C. Mead	1	50	17	0	25.8	.....
Weyauwega	do	J. C. Hicks	1	54	16	4	25.9	4.50
Embarrass	do	E. Everett Breed	1	52	17	— 2	24.3	3.21
Rocky Run	Columbia	W. W. Curtis	1	49	17	3	26.3	1.20
Baraboo	Sauk	M. C. Waite	2	53	17	10	29.2	1.22
Beloit	Rock	H. D. Porter	1	54	17	4	27.7	1.00
Plymouth	Sheboygan	G. Moeller	1	50	17	— 1	24.3	3.40
Odanah	Ashland	Edwin Ellis	30	52	17	—10	18.6	.....
Bayfield	La Pointe	Andrew Tate	30	46	17	—10	18.7	.....
MINNESOTA.								
Afton	Washington	Dr. & Mrs. Babcock	1	45	17, 26	— 6	20.1	.....
St. Paul	Ramsey	Rev. A. B. Paterson	30	39	17, 26	— 8	18.8	1.32
Minneapolis	Hennepin	Wm. Cheney	14	43	13, 17	— 6	17.8	1.07
Forest City	Meeker	H. L. Smith	1	50	25	— 8	21.2	1.25
Sibley	Sibley	C. E. & C. W. Woodbury.	30	45	26	—14	17.5	0.61
New Ulm	Brown	Charles Roos	30	47	13	— 8	20.8	1.40
IOWA.								
Clinton	Clinton	Dr. P. J. Farnsworth	1	62	17	2	31.3	3.75
Lyons	do	A. T. Hudson	1	54	17	2	29.1	2.16
Davenport	Scott	George B. Pratt	1	57	17	7	29.9	2.81
Dubuque	Dubuque	Asa Horr, M. D	1	52	17	7	29.9	1.56
Muscatine	Muscatine	J. P. Walton	1	62	17	6	26.7	1.97
Fort Madison	Lee	Daniel McCready	1	63	17, 26	7	33.0	2.42
Monticello	Jones	Chauncey Mead	1	50	17	0	26.7	1.32
Guttenberg	Clayton	P. Dorweiler	1	45	17	3	26.1	0.59
Ceres	do	J. M. Hagensick	1	49	17	— 5	22.3	.....

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for March—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
IOWA—Continued.				°		°	°	*In.*
Manchester	Delaware	Allen Mead	1	48	17	1	25.1	0.97
Mount Vernon	Linn	Prof. A. Collins	1	60	16	5	29.3	.....
Iowa City	Johnson	Prof. T. S. Parvin	1	60	17	4	31.3	1.35
Independence	Buchanan	Mrs. D. B. Wheaton.	1	50	17	—2	29.5	2.00
Do	....do	D. S. Deering	1	48	17	3	27.0	.....
Waterloo	Black Hawk	T. Steed	30	51	17	2	27.7	.....
Iowa Falls	Hardin	N. Townsend	30, 31	44	17	0	23.0	1.05
Des Moines	Polk	Rev. J. A. Nash	1	61	17	5	30.0	3.75
MISSOURI.								
St. Louis University	St. Louis	Rev. F. H. Stuntebeck	20	82	17	16	42.8	2.62
Allenton	....do	A. Fendler	20	84	17	12	40.0	2.97
Athens	Clark	J. T. Caldwell	1	68	17	10	37.5	3.57
Canton	Lewis	George P. Ray	1	69	17	8	35.0	2.13
Harrisonville	Cass	John Christian	31	74	17	18	40.5	2.27
Union	Franklin	Dr. W. Moore	20	84	17	16	42.2	2.17
KANSAS.								
Olathe	Johnson	W. Beckwith	30, 31	73	16	15	35.6	.....
Atchison	Atchison	Dr. & Miss C. Horn.	30	66	17	12	34.2	.....
Council Grove	Morris	Abner Woodworth	30	73	4, 17	19	40.2	1.50
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	Dr. J. Stayman	30	74	17	12	36.2	1.81
NEBRASKA TER.								
Elkhorn	Washington	John S. Bowen	30	65	16	8	29.4	.....
Bellevue	Sarpy	Rev. Wm. Hamilton.	1	58	16	12	29.7	0.66
Glendale	Cass	Dr. A. L. and Miss Child.	30	71	15	—1	29.4	2.30
UTAH TER.								
Great Salt Lake city	Great Salt Lake.	W. W. Phelps	31	66	14	25	44.1	2.73
TEXAS.								
Austin	Travis	J. Van Nostrand	20, 24	83	5	44	63.0	3.43

Table showing the average temperature and fall of rain (in inches and tenths) for the month of March, in each year named, with the average number of places in each State in which the observations were made.

States and Territories.	Av. number of places.	Averages, 1855.		Averages, 1856.		Averages, 1857.		Averages, 1858.		Averages, 1859.		Averages, 1863.		Averages, 1864.		Averages, 1865.		Averages, 1866.	
		Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.
		Deg.	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*
Maine	7	27.6	1.20	24.6	1.67	28.3	7.17	28.2	2.66	32.4	9.68	23.7	4.68	31.7	4.90	33.3	5.09	28.2	5.45
New Hampshire	4	30.9	6.36	25.3	1.19	30.7	2.06	29.5	1.22	32.5	6.51	23.0	3.50	30.1	2.76	35.2	4.27	27.9	2.66
Vermont	6	28.4	0.72	22.2	1.27	27.0	2.24	26.5	1.43	33.8	4.18	19.8	3.72	31.7	2.30	38.7	4.35	26.9	1.66
Massachusetts	9	32.1	1.69	26.4	1.46	31.3	2.61	32.1	1.81	38.4	5.99	27.7	5.78	33.4	3.76	38.0	5.26	31.5	3.11
Rhode Island	1	32.6	0.86	29.2	1.55	32.2	3.35	32.8	2.05	40.6	8.00	31.7	4.45					34.3	5.11
Connecticut	4	33.4	0.96	28.3	1.47	32.2	2.66	31.9	2.20	39.6	8.31	28.5	5.83	36.1	2.09	38.6	5.00	32.0	3.79
New York	12	30.5	1.53	25.7	1.82	31.0	2.57	32.3	1.18	39.3	5.00	27.7	3.45	33.4	2.71	38.5	4.20	30.7	2.38
New Jersey	6	36.8	1.83	30.6	1.74	35.9	3.12	37.4	1.40	45.8	6.40	34.1	5.25	37.5	3.88	44.4	4.82	37.1	1.92
Pennsylvania	7	34.6	2.04	29.2	1.73	35.2	1.63	37.1	0.95	44.5	5.59	34.5	5.67	35.9	4.75	42.8	5.27	36.0	1.84
Delaware	1			29.4		35.6		45.6	0.37		7.05					47.1	7.70	39.0	
Maryland	3	39.0	3.62	33.5	1.78	38.4	1.62	39.2	0.85	48.8	5.42	37.6	3.64	37.9	3.52	46.4	6.39	40.8	1.44
District of Columbia	1	41.6		35.4	1.79	39.1	1.91	41.9	1.03	49.6	3.80	40.5	6.04	40.3	4.43				
South Carolina	4	53.3	3.75	51.2	5.88	51.1	2.64	59.9	1.97	57.5	4.51			55.0	2.59	58.2	6.97		
Tennessee	2	44.9	3.23	41.3	1.67	46.9	0.74	51.3	4.38	54.3	5.24	47.4	5.03					47.3	5.08
Kentucky	1	40.2	5.22	36.0	1.01	39.9	0.56	44.1	1.30	51.2	3.96	43.0	4.13	43.6	2.35	50.2	6.58	43.6	5.62
Ohio	15	35.4	2.80	29.8	1.92	34.5	1.21	37.4	1.36	45.9	4.30	34.4	2.97	36.0	2.38	42.8	4.37	36.6	4.47
Michigan	7	30.3	2.32	22.1	0.99	27.7	1.23	34.8	3.31	38.0	4.07	29.8	2.48	33.2	2.19	37.4	3.19	27.7	3.40
Indiana	6	37.0	4.40	34.3	0.58	37.1	1.25	42.2	2.04	47.2	4.06	38.7	3.79	36.7	2.56	45.2	5.89	38.2	4.60
Illinois	13	34.8	2.66	31.7	0.59	32.1	2.42	40.3	2.85	42.2	4.94	35.4	2.71	39.2	2.12	37.1	3.73	33.2	2.68
Wisconsin	10	27.5	1.83	24.8	0.32	27.5	1.04	34.7	1.81	35.2	4.26	30.2	2.04	31.1	1.55	31.0	3.07	25.5	2.05
Minnesota	2	25.6		21.1		22.9	1.00	33.7	1.16	30.2	3.03	28.9	0.63	27.0	1.42	24.2	1.90	19.4	1.13
Iowa	10	30.9	1.45	26.3	0.93	29.6	2.11	40.1	2.06	40.6	4.45	33.1	1.91	32.6	2.58	30.6	3.89	28.1	1.98
Missouri	4	39.4	2.45	37.4	1.06	39.5	1.80	48.2	3.53	48.4	7.32	43.2	3.17	40.8	1.67	41.9	6.84	39.7	2.62
Nebraska Territory	2							44.7	1.80	39.8	1.73	36.1	0.50	34.0		31.5	2.06	29.5	1.48
Kansas	2					37.2	2.60	48.0	2.58	46.6	2.78	44.4		40.0	1.59	40.1	2.96	36.6	1.66
California	2	56.3	4.26	57.5	1.10	56.3	0.74	54.4	3.25	51.6	2.35	53.4	2.85			52.9	0.40		

NOTES OF THE WEATHER FOR MARCH, 1866.

FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Gardiner, Maine.—Comparing the four winter months, December, January, February, and March, with those of the past thirty years, the result is as follows: The river has been frozen one hundred and thirteen days; the average for thirty years is one hundred and twenty days. There have been sixty-nine and a half days' sleighing; the average is eighty-one and three-fourths. Thermometer below zero twenty-one nights; average number, twenty-two. Mean temperature of the winter 22.09°; mean of winter for thirty years, 22.70°; amount of snow, seventy-five and a half inches; average, seventy-eight and a half inches.

Steuben, Maine.—March 26.—An uninterrupted snow-storm of three days has given about two feet of heavy damp snow.

Webster, Maine.—March 25 and 26.—Probably the greatest snow-storm of the season; too much drifted to be measured.

West Waterville, Maine.—More rain and snow fell during this month than in any other March since the register was begun, (ten years.)

Claremont, New Hampshire.—March 31.—Frost lingers deep in the ground, and is unusually slow in working out; until lately no water soaked in, but all ran off. The sugar season is backward, and not very promising.

Concord, New Hampshire.—March 16.—Robins and blackbirds made their first appearance; wild geese passing north.

Georgetown, Massachusetts.—March 10.—Bluebirds seen; robins were seen one week previous. 12th, birds very numerous; blackbirds in flocks, and the song of birds from every side. Spring, in appearance, fairly opened this morning. Birds are one week later than in the spring of 1865. About six inches of the ground was free from frost on the 13th; probably there were two or three inches of frozen ground below; it was solidly frozen afterwards. On the 31st, three or four inches were free of frost.

Richmond, Massachusetts.—The month has fulfilled the idea of a stormy, changeable March, and has given nearly every variety of weather that the calendar can furnish. The snow-storms from the 20th to the 26th were fully equal to any in the winter; the snow drifted much. On the 27th sleighs were out in numbers, in the fore part of the day, but it was only for a day. There are many drifts remaining on the first of April.

Mendon, Massachusetts.—March 16.—During a heavy rain at 2 p. m. two heavy claps of thunder. The first one shook many houses so that crockery rattled on the shelves. 25th, ice all gone from the ponds. 31st, frost mostly out of the ground.

New Bedford, Massachusetts.—March 2.—Bluebirds seen and heard. 16th, new grass gives a tinge of green in some localities. The following account of the opening and closing of the river Acushnet, north of the bridge, is from a record kept by Miss Charity P. Allen, of Fairhaven: Frozen over on the night of December 22, 1865; the ice broke up December 24. Frozen over again January 8, 1866; first crossing, January 10; last crossing, February 14. Frozen over again February 16; ice broke up February 20. Frozen over again March 1; broke up, finally, March 2.

Pomfret, Connecticut.—This March has been the coldest but one in sixteen years.

South Hartford, New York.—March 31.—There has been no snow during the month; mud in unusual quantities has abounded, causing the roads to be

almost impassable. There is yet much frost in the ground; in some places it extends to the depth of three and a half feet, an unusual depth in this locality.

Garrison's, New York.—March 31.—The weather through the month has been unusually severe, the mercury ranging so low as to cause the river to close again on the 9th and 10th; a heavy snow and rain squall from the southwest on the 17th, and at 7 a. m. on the 21st one loud clap of thunder from southwest. Frost is still in the ground, and the earth exhibits no signs of the return of spring. The winter grain and meadows of this vicinity will be much injured.

Theresa, New York.—March 21.—Two heavy peals of thunder between 2 and 3 a. m., the rumbling of the first one being very much prolonged.

Depauville, New York.—March 21.—Thunder-storm last night. First distant thunder in the west heard at about 2.30 a. m. At 2.45 it was overhead, when two loud peals occurred, and about two miles in a northwestern direction the lightning-rod of a barn was struck. The rod was broken in three places, and a large hole made in the frozen ground, but the building escaped uninjured. This morning the ground is covered with eight-tenths of an inch of snow. 31st.—None of the early spring birds have been seen yet in this neighborhood. The ground has been mostly bare of snow all the month, and is frozen more than two feet deep. Some uneasiness is felt for the winter grain and meadow lands. There was tolerably good sleighing on the old snow-banks up to the 14th, but since then it has given place to wheeling, which was pretty good on the hard frozen ground the rest of the month. The river St. Lawrence, at Clayton, is frozen over still; teams were crossing on the 28th, and may be yet. Good crossing on the ice in all eighty-six days.

Palermo, New York.—March 21.—The first thunder-storm of the season occurred last night. It came from the northwest with all the severity of a summer storm, notwithstanding the air previously was keen and cold. It was followed by snow-squalls, which continued through the day.

Jamestown, New York.—A heavy thunder-storm occurred in the night of the 20th, about 11 o'clock. Two claps of thunder were very loud, and the rain poured in torrents.

Albany, New York.—March 18.—The Hudson river opened.

New York, N. Y.—March 19.—Steamboats came from Albany.

Gouverneur, New York.—March 21.—Heavy thunder last night. 31st, no snow on the ground except in shaded places; frost out to the depth of about two inches.

Skaneateles, New York.—March 21.—A heavy thunder-storm occurred this morning from 2 to 3½ o'clock, (the first this season;) lightning diffuse, southward; one flash appeared to arise from the earth upward like the body of a tree, followed instantaneously by thunder.

Geneva, New York.—The month has been 2.24° colder than the average for the last fifteen years, with an unusual amount of cold west and northwest winds. There was sharp lightning and heavy thunder on the morning of the 21st, between 4 and 5 o'clock, accompanied with some rain.

Rochester, New York.—March 21.—There was a shower, with thunder and lightning, between 2 and 3 a. m. This storm reduced the barometer lower than for several months before.

Buffalo, New York.—March 21.—Lightning, thunder, and rain from 1 to 2 a. m.; mist at daylight. 22d, good skating around the light-house.

Newark, New Jersey.—The mean temperature of March was nearly one degree and three-fourths below the average of the month during the last twenty-two years.

Greenwich, New Jersey.—Crocuses in bloom on the 15th, and violets on the 16th.

Burlington, New Jersey.—March 25 and 26. High wind from the northwest

blew the water out of the Delaware river, so that the tide was lower than has been remembered by any person living in the place.

Dyberry, Pennsylvania.—March 7.—Ice on a natural pond seventeen inches thick. 21st, ground frozen eight inches. 31st.—March is always considered the best month here for making maple-sugar, but this year it was too cold. Seven inches of snow fell in March, making fifty and a half inches during the winter; yet there was scarcely any good sleighing.

Tioga, Pennsylvania.—March 21.—Diffuse lightning and heavy thunder southwest at 2 a. m., accompanied by a little rain. 28th, river frozen over again for the seventh time this winter. 31st, no snow in March deep enough to measure, which is very unusual here.

Horsham, Pennsylvania.—March 31.—The month throughout has been unusually cold, blustering, and unpleasant. Vegetation is very backward; everything still looks like winter; very little ploughing has been done in this neighborhood.

Fallsington, Pennsylvania.—March 31.—The month has been very backward; scarcely any agricultural operations are yet commenced in this vicinity.

Pennsville, Pennsylvania.—March 20.—Afternoon showery; barometer falling. 21st, thunder, lightning, and rain in the past night; barometer low. At 7 a. m. the thermometer the highest at that hour during the month, except on three other mornings. At 9 p. m. it had fallen 21 degrees, and the barometer more than the third of an inch in the same time. 31st, vegetation has made little or no progress; the lack of steady snow and the frequent hard freezings make the fate of the winter crops doubtful.

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.—March 20.—Thunder and lightning, with rain, at 5 p. m.

Wytheville, Virginia.—March 21.—At 7 a. m. the lowest barometer of the month is recorded, and the temperature was higher than at the same hour on any other day except the 14th.

Pilatka, Florida.—March 10.—Oranges are now about gone, and the trees are putting out in sweet beautiful flowers. All kinds of garden vegetables are raised here twice a year. The gardens are now planted for spring, and in September will be planted again.

Grenada, Mississippi.—March 20.—Storm of wind and rain, with unusually severe and frequent thunder from the southwest, beginning at 8 p. m. and continuing one hour.

Natchez, Mississippi.—March 20.—Overcast; at 5.15 p. m. distant thunder in the west; 5.30 p. m. a light sprinkle of rain. 21st, a severe thunder-storm began at 2 a. m. from the northwest; clear at noon.

Helena, Arkansas.—March 20.—Temperature at 7 o'clock this morning 68°, which was the highest at that hour during the month. No rain is mentioned on the record after the 15th till the 23d.

Clarksville, Tennessee.—March 20.—From 9 to 11 o'clock p. m. the sky was nearly cloudless and brilliant; but to the north along the horizon a low cloud was lying, in which at numerous points remote active lightning was observed reflected on the sky, and apparently passing from the west. 21st.—About 1½ o'clock this morning it commenced raining in brisk showers, (sometimes heavy and short,) which continued until about 3 a. m. During the storm some very heavy thunder occurred; wind moderate from the westward.

Chilesburg, Kentucky.—March 20.—A thunder-storm last night, with very loud thunder; showers at long intervals until 12 o'clock. 21st, another thunder-storm last night.

Louisville, Kentucky.—The barometer was lower and the thermometer higher on the 20th than on any other day of the month.

Ripley, Ohio.—The temperature at 9 p. m. on the 20th was 66°, the highest

which it reached at that hour during the month; at the same hour next day it was 34°. The minimum barometer of the month was at 9 p. m. on the 20th.

Urbana, Ohio.—On the 20th, at 9 p. m., the barometer was the lowest during the month, and the temperature (62°) was higher than at the same hour on any other day; the next day, at 9 p. m., it had fallen to 28°. Heavy thunder from 7½ a. m. to 8 a. m. of the 20th; also from 10¼ p. m. till 1 o'clock next morning, with light hail for about a minute at 11 p. m.

Westerville, Ohio.—March 20.—Considerable thunder and lightning in the morning; terrific storm at night. The lowest barometer of the month was at 9 p. m. on that day, and the temperature was higher then than at the same hour on any other day; at 9 p. m. next day the temperature was 31½°.

Hillsborough, Ohio.—March 20.—Thunder, lightning, and rain from 3 to 4 a. m. and afterwards; storm of thunder, hail, and rain at 12 p. m.; temperature at 9 p. m. (the highest of the month at that hour) 62°; at the same hour next day 29°; lowest barometer of the month at 9 p. m.

College Hill, Ohio.—March 20.—Thunder-storm about 3 a. m. and another at 10 p. m.; direction of the latter from southwest to northeast, attended with high wind and a great display of lightning, more so than is often in March. The highest temperature of the month at 9 p. m. was on this day.

Gallipolis, Ohio.—The temperature at 9 p. m. on the 20th was 66°, the maximum of the month, except at 2 p. m. on the 13th and 14th. At 9 p. m. on the 21st the temperature was 33°.

Marion, Ohio.—The highest temperature at 9 p. m. was 56° on the 20th; the same on the 2d. At 9 p. m. on the 21st the thermometer had fallen to 28°. Thunder-storm in the night of the 20th.

Welshfield, Ohio.—March 20.—Thunder and lightning in various directions from 3 to 6 p. m., and a heavy thunder-storm from 10 to 11½ p. m. No damage done.

Bethel, Ohio.—The last two-thirds of the month has been very wet, intermixed with freezing and thawing, so that farm business has been suspended; ploughing for oats was impossible; none sowed for the last twenty days; a few were sown in the first part of the month; sod ground has not been ploughed to much extent on account of the wet; peach-blossom buds are entirely killed; winter wheat is killed at least one-half.

Norwalk, Ohio.—Four inches of snow fell on the morning of the 19th. At 9 p. m. on the 20th the thermometer was 34°; rain from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.; frost disappeared from the ground about the 25th. This was the coldest March since the observer has kept a record.

Smithfield, Ohio.—March 20.—Thunder-storm at 9½ a. m., direction west to east; church at Mount Pleasant, near this point, was struck by lightning. 21st, thunder-storm and tornado at 2 a. m.; direction northwest to east; lightning diffuse; some small hail. 31st, frost all out of ground; the ground was frozen during the month on an average eight inches; streams all open.

Wooster, Ohio.—March 20.—Thunder and lightning at 2.50 p. m.

Kelley's Island, Ohio.—Rain or snow every day from the 11th to the 21st. On the 20th drizzling rain, freezing as it fell; vegetation loaded with sleet; thunder-shower from about 9.30 to 11 p. m.; thermometer at 9 p. m. 33°. 31st.—The steamer Island Queen succeeded this afternoon in getting through the ice in Sandusky bay, and reached the island. There is still considerable floating ice, but no further serious obstruction from ice need be apprehended in the west end of the lake. This is about ten days later than the average opening of navigation in this vicinity.

New Lisbon, Ohio.—March 20.—Heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, in the afternoon; also rain, hail, thunder, and lightning in the night.

East Fairfield, Ohio.—March 15.—The frost is nearly all out of the ground on the southern hill-sides. 16th, first flock of wild geese flying north, and of

wild ducks flying southwest. 17th, level ground was thawed from two to ten inches deep, with from nothing to ten inches of frost still underneath yesterday, and is rapidly freezing up again to-day. 20th, rainy morning and evening; thunder and lightning from 4 to 6 p. m., and a thunder-gust, with heavy wind, after midnight. Rain or snow on twenty-four days during the month.

Kingston, Ohio.—March 20.—Thermometer at 9 p. m. 66°; same hour next day 31°; thunder-storm between 5 and 6 a. m.; also a heavy thunder-storm, with high wind, late at night and early next morning.

Toledo, Ohio.—March 20.—Rain nearly all day, with a severe shower in the evening, attended with sharp, loud thunder, quick flashes of lightning of a pale bluish light and some hail. The shower seemed to come from a northwestern portion of the horizon, which was rather unusual for a March thunder-shower. Thermometer at 9 p. m. 33°. 28th, sleighs out, and sleighing quite good on paved streets.

Milnersville, Ohio.—March 21.—Yesterday was showery, and last night, about an hour after midnight, a furious storm of lightning, thunder, wind, rain, and hail for a few minutes occurred. No serious damage has been done here so far as known.

Homestead, Michigan.—March 20.—Snow, hail, and rain; thundered at 5 p. m., when it was snowing; a war of elements to-day; mean temperature of the day, 17⅓°. April 3, the wind was northerly during most of the month of March, and the temperature low; but few days to remind of spring. The ice on Traverse bay is twenty inches thick; this is unprecedented. Snow at this date thirty inches: it has gone off some for two days past. Not a pound of sugar has been made, and the buds are as dormant as in February. Heard first robin and crow this morning.

Lansing, Michigan.—March 20.—At 6 p. m., brilliant flashes of lightning, followed by distant thunder. In about fifteen minutes a peculiar hurtling sound was heard in the east, gradually approaching, and soon a furious fall of hail, some of the stones measuring an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, in the form of an oblate spheroid, and containing an opaque nucleus, and in some instances there were alternate concentric rings of opaque and transparent ice. The hail lasted about half an hour, followed by a heavy fall of rain and occasional dashes of hail. The lightning, which was of great brilliancy, with heavy thunder, lasted till ten o'clock and gradually passed off to the southwest. The thermometer at 2 p. m. was 28°, and at 9 p. m. 31°.

Holland, Michigan.—March 20.—Lightning the past night; a little rain and sleet in the forenoon; thunder and lightning in the afternoon, with rain and hail, the rain continuing till 11 p. m.

Columbia City, Indiana.—March 20.—Several hard claps of thunder in the afternoon. Five inches of snow fell from 11 p. m. of the 18th to 5 a. m. of the 19th. Two and a quarter inches of rain from 3 a. m. of the 20th to 10 p. m. of the 21st. Thermometer on the 20th at 9 p. m. 28°.

Balbec, Indiana.—March 31.—Frost not out of the ground except in the most exposed situations. Ice in pond eight inches thick.

Richmond, Indiana.—March 20.—Interrupted rain till 9 a. m.; turned warm very fast from that till 1 p. m.; barometer very low; thermometer 62° at 1 p. m., when the wind changed suddenly to the northeast, and the temperature fell fifteen degrees in thirty minutes. About 5 p. m. the wind changed back to the southwest, making a full revolution in four hours. At this time a heavy bank of cloud lay in the west and northwest. From 7 till 10 p. m. there was a great deal of lightning; the rain then began, but not very heavy. At 9 p. m. the thermometer was again 62°; at 7 next morning, it had fallen to 31°.

Spiceland, Indiana.—March 20.—Considerable rain, lightning and thunder in the morning; thermometer at 9 p. m. 63°.

New Harmony, Indiana.—March 20.—Distant thunder storm at 6. m.; thermometer at 9 p.m., 67°.

Vevay, Indiana.—From 11.30 p. m., March 20, to 2 a. m. 21st, a terrific thunder-storm passed over this place. Its direction was from the southwest to the northeast. It was preceded by a violent gale with rain, which continued during the entire storm. The lightning was forked and intensely brilliant, followed in rapid succession by loud peals of thunder, dying out with a low reverberating sound. At 11.45 p. m., a severe hail-storm came from the southwest, and continued twenty minutes. The quantity of hail which fell was not large; the size varied from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. Very little damage was done to trees and plants, and only a few windows were broken. At 11 p. m., the thermometer was 69°; at 2 a. m., 55°.

Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana.—The most destructive wind-storm experienced in this section of Indiana within the memory of the oldest citizen visited Connersville on Tuesday night, the 20th March, about 10 o'clock. The power of the storm seems to have been almost unlimited. Desolation and ruin mark its track. The first notice we had of the tornado is that it crossed the Connersville and Rushville turnpike road, two miles west of Vienna. From thence it proceeded southeasterly, crossing the county-line road nearly one mile south of Vienna; thence to the Justice farm, where it took a northeast course until it reached the farm of Thomas C. Marks. From Marks's farm its course was almost due east until it reached the hills west of Connersville, which the tornado rolled over and came down like an avalanche upon our devoted little town, hurling fragments of trees and buildings in every direction. Beginning at south end of the town, which is enclosed within an acute angle wedged in between the hills and the river, the storm seems to have divided, part of it taking a northeasterly course until it passed beyond the town, while the right wing crossed the river, bearing about due east. Every inhabitant of that part of the town lying south of the public square and east of Monroe, up to Harrison street, has some memento of the tornado in or about his premises. Such a scene of ruin we never before witnessed as met our eye on Wednesday morning. Had the entire force of the storm passed through the town, we have no doubt that its site would now be marked only by ruins.—*Connersville Times, March 22 and 29.*

Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana.—March 21.—Our place was visited last evening with one of the most severe hail-storms ever known in this part of the country, accompanied by heavy winds from the west, uprooting many of the forest trees and displacing fences in this vicinity generally. In the town one-half of all the windows fronting west were broken by the hailstones.—*Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.*

Montgomery county, Indiana.—A disastrous tornado passed over a portion of Montgomery county, Indiana, on Tuesday night, the 20th of March. The Crawfordsville Journal says it struck the county west of Parkersburg, passing just north of that place, taking a northeasterly course, and crossing the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad about a mile and a half north of Ladoga. It is supposed to have been the most destructive storm that ever passed through the county.—*Newspaper.*

Sullivan, Moultrie county, Illinois.—On the 20th of March, the vicinity of Sullivan, Moultrie county, Illinois, was visited by a terrific tornado. Its width was not more than three hundred yards, and it seemed to be a gigantic whirlwind. It struck Moultrie country on the west line near the southwest corner, and passed through its whole width in a northeasterly direction towards Arcola, in Douglas county, scattering terror, confusion, destruction, and death along its course. Great old trees were uprooted and carried to an immense distance. Houses, barns, fences, &c., were lifted from the ground and scattered in the wildest confusion. Cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and fowls were killed or carried away. Wagons, hay stacks and corn cribs were swept before the tempest like

feathers. Some twenty houses, as far as heard, were utterly demolished, and several persons were killed and others badly hurt. During the progress of the storm and some time after, hailstones fell as large as walnuts.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

Winnebago, Illinois.—March 20.—Moderate interrupted rain, with heavy long-continued thunder at distant intervals, began about 2 a. m. and changed to fine rain, which continued through the day. Temperature below freezing point all day. 31st.—March has been a cold backward month, the mean temperature being nearly six and a half degrees below the corresponding month for the preceding eight years. Only five days in the month had a mean temperature above freezing.

Marengo, Illinois.—March 19.—A heavy storm of sleet from the northeast commenced in the night and continued nearly all day of the 20th. Trees, buildings, &c., covered with ice three-quarters of an inch thick, and remained so two days. 31st.—No signs of breaking up yet. At this time in 1865 the wheat and oats were nearly all sown in this section.

Riley, Illinois.—March 5.—The depth of frost varies from one and a half to four feet—according to exposure. 20th.—At 1 a. m. hail as large as peas, then thunder and lightning six or seven times, and sleet, covering everything exposed an eighth of an inch thick with ice; fog, mist, and rain all day; repeated thunder showers all the afternoon. Thermometer 30° at 7 a. m., 31° at 10 a. m., and so stood till 4 p. m., and began falling and was down to 26° at 9 p. m. 31st.—The monthly mean is 3.56° below the mean of ten years. The amount of rain and melted snow about equal the mean of eleven years.

Chicago, Illinois.—March 20.—Thunder and lightning with wind and hail. 22, a terrific storm of hail, covering the ground two or three inches deep; many of the stones were from one and three-quarter to two and three-quarter inches in diameter. The time not mentioned on either day.

Aurora, Illinois.—March 12.—The ice moving out of the river; the water very high. 19th, some distant thunder and lightning at 9 p. m. 20th, some heavy thunder and sharp lightning from 4 a. m. to 6 a. m. 22d, robins first seen. 31st, about two feet of frost in the ground. This March has been the coldest for a number of years.

Wyanet, Illinois.—March 20.—Hail very large, some an inch across, flattish; heavy thunder and rain from 3¼ to 4 p. m. 31st.—The spring is backward, and the frost not near out of the ground.

Ottowa, Illinois.—March 1.—A general breaking up of the Illinois river to-day; a large, expensive bridge and portions of fences, also large forest trees, lumber, &c., &c., floated down. This is a very heavy freshet, and the ravines are all under water. 2d, the river is still rising, and large cakes of ice, lumber &c., are passing down. 19, rain and hail at 11.5 p. m., with lightning in the west. 20, at 2.10 a. m. a thunder-storm; hail, the size of hazel-nuts; rain, diffuse lightning and heavy thunder; also lightning and heavy thunder p. m.

Tiskilwa, Illinois.—March 31.—Ground thawed but very little; the last of the snow only disappeared to-day. No sowing or any other spring work done yet on the farms in this vicinity. No trees dug, and cannot be for a week yet. Last year the observer, a nurseryman, began to dig on the 23d of March, which was later than in any other spring for the past fourteen years.

Galesburg, Illinois.—March 21.—Robins first appear. 22d, wild geese passed north. 31, ground frozen from two to three feet deep on the open prairie. The month has been cold, cloudy and unpleasant.

Clinton, Illinois.—March 19.—A great hail-storm commenced at 4.30 p. m., and lasted thirty minutes; it came from the southwest. 31.—March has been a cold month; the large amount of snow in this region prevented farmers from gathering their corn, and large quantities are yet to be gathered.

Springfield, Illinois.—March 20.—A severe hail-storm passed; hailstones

as large as filberts and hazel-nuts. 31.—This has been the most unpleasant March for many years; very cold and disagreeable; no spring wheat sowed and no corn ground broken; the spring is very backward. Buds are commencing to swell. Frost has disappeared entirely within the last ten days.

Dubois, Illinois.—March 28.—Farmers are beginning to plough for oats. 31.—The month has been the most cloudy one for many years; a less amount of snow fell the past winter than in any winter in southern Illinois which is remembered. Mean temperature of the 18th, 45°; 19th, 55°; 20th, 65°.

Golconda, Illinois.—Mean temperature of the 18th, 55°; 19th, 65°; 20th, 37°. On the 19th (20th?) there was a heavy storm to the west. It did not rain much here, but hailed two or three times between 4 and 10 p. m.; the hail-stones during the first shower were nearly an inch in diameter. There appeared to be three storms. A correspondent at Vienna, twenty-four miles west of Golconda, writes to the *Observer* that there were three storms in that vicinity nearly simultaneous—one eight miles north of Vienna, one a little south, and one eight miles south. He says: "About 5 o'clock p. m. my attention was called towards a curious shaped cloud, which at its first discovery was apparently drifting with the wind in an easterly direction. The cloud was a perfect inverted cone. As it progressed a spiral column formed at its point, which reached the earth. At first a jet-black hue, it gradually grew lighter, until it finally resembled steam immediately after it had passed a little to the south of me; eastward a violent storm of rain and wind set in and lasted a short time." In the path of each of the three tornadoes everything was levelled to the ground, houses were entirely destroyed, and trees snapped off like pipe-stems. Thirty-persons were killed.

Andalusia, Illinois.—March 20.—About 3 a. m. there was a very severe hail-storm; the ground was completely covered with hail-stones; quite a number of them were found by measurement to be an inch and a quarter in diameter. The hail was succeeded by a light fall of rain, that froze as it fell.

St. Louis, Missouri.—March 19.—Diffuse lightning in the west at 9 p. m.; rain at 11 p. m., continuing only for a few minutes, accompanied by thunder and lightning; the lightning continued till near morning. 20th, temperature at 7 a. m. was the highest during the month, except at 2 p. m. on several days. At noon it was 83°, and fell to 26° during the night or early next morning. The lowest barometer of the month was at 2 p. m. on the 20th. Diffuse lightning from about 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Allenton, Missouri.—March 19.—At 8.30 p. m. thunder and lightning at a distance towards the southwest. 20th, at 4 p. m., distant lightning towards the west and southwest; temperature at 7 a. m. higher than at any other observation, except on several days at 2 p. m. At 2 p. m. the temperature was 84°, at 7 o'clock next morning 26°—a fall of fifty-eight degrees. The lowest barometer during the month was at 2 p. m. on the 20th.

Union, Missouri.—March 19.—Thunder and diffuse lightning at 9 p. m. in the west. 20th, thunder shower at 3 p. m., lasting thirty minutes; thermometer at 2 p. m. 84°, at 7 a. m. next day 30°. 21st, white elm trees in bloom; blue-grass plats bright green; dock, flag, and some other herbs have grown three inches. 31st, no perceptible growth of vegetation since the 21st.

Athens, Missouri.—March 2.—Des Moines river broke up; ice gorged; water unusually high and causing great destruction of property. 18th, rain, accompanied by heavy thunder. 19th, misty rain, and hail as large as a quail's egg.

Harrisonville, Missouri.—March 18.—Distant and diffuse lightning in the east at 9 p. m. and later. Rain or snow on only four days during the month—the 12th, 13th, 16th, and 26th.

Plymouth, Wisconsin.—March 31.—The month has been unusually cold and

unpleasant, with prevailing north and west wind. The mean temperature was nearly four degrees below the average of the last six years.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin.—March 15.—First steamboat from Milwaukee; ground frozen three feet deep.

Beloit, Wisconsin.—March 20.—Heavy shower and thunder-storm from the southeast; the first thunder of the year; ground supposed to be frozen three or four feet.

Waupacca, Wisconsin.—March 19.—A very severe storm commenced in the night; strong wind from the northeast, almost a gale, accompanied by hail and snow. 20th, at noon a real summer thunder shower with hail and snow for rain; sharp lightning and heavy thunder rolling and rumbling from southwest to northeast, continuing more than an hour; three inches of snow fell during the day; thermometer at 7 a. m. 10°; at 2 p. m. 16°; at 9 p. m. 12°

Embarrass, Wisconsin.—March 20.—Snow and hail storms to-day, with heavy thunder and sharp lightning from 11 a. m. to 1 p m. The storm came from east. 31st, sleighing has been first rate nearly all the month and lumbermen have done well.

Weyauwega, Wisconsin.—March 20.—At 6.30 this morning snow commenced falling, shortly after it became sleet; snow mixed with sleet has fallen all day and still continued at 9 p. m. No rain has fallen; more than half a dozen loud claps of thunder were heard in the middle of the day, snow falling at the same time; several very bright flashes of lightning were also seen; the wind which has been east and northeast is now north; thermometer at 7 a. m. 9°; at 2 p. m. 12°; at 9 p. m. 9°

Afton, Minnesota.—March 31.—Ground covered with snow and but little or no frost in the ground.

St. Paul, Minnesota.—March 31.—Depth of ground frozen during the winter unusually slight by reason of the early fall of snow in December ranging from three to six inches; the Mississippi not yet open.

Muscatine, Iowa.—March 7.—Ice in the Mississippi started and run one hundred yards. 9th, ice run out to-day. 11th, blue birds made their appearance; steamer Resolute passed up the river; came down on the 12th. 20th, hail an inch in diameter fell to-day. 31st, snow melted off, having laid five days; the season is very backward; no spring wheat sown yet.

Iowa City, Iowa.—March 20.—Rain and hail storm with thunder and lightning from 3 a. m. to 6 a. m. Hail as large as cherries; storm spent here and terminated a mile south, but extended north to the Minnesota line; hailstones larger all the way. 24th, Iowa river full of ice.

Dubuque, Iowa.—March 20.—Distant thunder at 1.30 a. m. At 5 a. m. severe hail-storm and much lightning and rain, which coated the ground and trees with about one-third of an inch of solid ice; east wind and slight mist all day; in the evening a slight snow. 30th, wild geese flying north.

Davenport, Iowa.—March 5.—Mississippi river commenced breaking; the ice moved down a quarter of a mile and there remained. 7th, bluebirds singing. 11th, ice moved again but the channel is not clear; the river is open a mile below the city. 20th, a terrific storm passed over about 1 a. m.; hail, sleet, and rain; hail quite large; the windows were broken in some parts of the city; lightning and thunder vivid and loud; a barn was struck by lightning, making a large fire; the storm came from the northeast. 22d, robins singing; wild geese flying north. 24th, channel of the river free from ice.; boats running.

Clinton, Iowa.—March 31.—The month has been cold and backward, with much stormy, cloudy weather; very many sudden changes. The ground is still frozen three feet deep. Snow on the ground half the month. Ice went out last night; boat went through the bridge the first time. Ice in the river later than it has been for five years.

Lyons, Iowa.—March 1.—Bluebirds first noticed to-day. 19th, rain, hail

and thunder during the night. 20th, ice in the river moved down to-day; stopped at night. 23d, ice moving rapidly. 31st, the ferry-boat commenced her regular trips; ice all out.

Guttenberg, Iowa.—March 20.—Hail-storm accompanied by thunder and lightning at about 1 a. m.; hail-stones, or rather small balls of solid ice, the size of common peas, covered the ground in the morning. At 7 a. m. a dense mist, which froze when it came in contact with outdoor objects, giving them a glazed appearance. 31st, the season is very backward and field-work has not yet commenced.

Monticello, Iowa.—March 3.—Snow melting rapidly, river high, ice broken up and thrown on the banks. 4th, snow gone from the prairies excepting drifts. 10th, ground frozen four feet deep on an elevation used for a cemetery. 12th, Bluebirds made their appearance to-day. 20th, very large hail and some rain attended with lightning and thunder at 2 a. m.; two fat oxen and some hogs were killed by lightning. 31st, ground bare.

Manchester, Iowa.—March 20.—At 2 a. m. a trifle of hail, then thunder and lightning; a trifle of rain which froze as it fell and formed a heavy sleet. 31st, the last snow gone; an occasional drift yet in sight. The ground has thawed but a few inches deep.

Leavenworth, Kansas.—March 9.—The thermometer fell ten degrees from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and then rose again. 20th, temperature at 7 a. m. 56°, which was the highest at that hour during the month. It rose rapidly to 58° and then fell to 40° within four hours, from 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Olatha, Kansas.—March 20.—Temperature at 7 a. m. 60°, which was the highest recorded during the month except at 2 p. m. on the 18th, 19th, 30th, and 31st.

Elkhorn City, Nebraska.—March 20.—Sprinkles of rain before day to 10½ a. m.; snow at 4½ p. m. one inch. 31st, the month has been cold and backward; spring has scarcely advanced perceptibly; a little spring wheat has been got in on fall ploughing.

Glendale, Nebraska.—March 31.—Ground still frozen below eight inches.

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